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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3156
VOL. CXXXIII

AUGUST 3, 1940

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

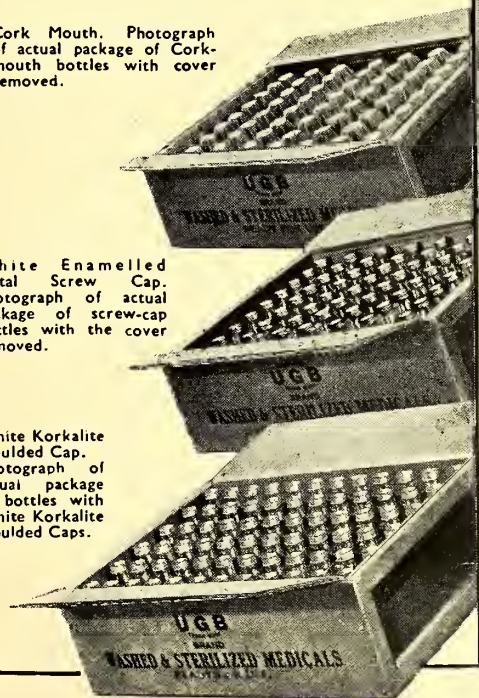
Another scientific achievement in medical bottle production



Cork Mouth. Photograph of actual package of Cork-mouth bottles with cover removed.

White Enamelled Metal Screw Cap. Photograph of actual package of screw-cap bottles with the cover removed.

White Korkalite Moulded Cap. Photograph of actual package of bottles with White Korkalite Moulded Caps.



*The New
perfected*

WHITE
Cap

At last the strong preference for a Medical bottle with a White moulded cap has been achieved by U.G.B. The cost obstacle has been overcome and U.G.B. technicians have produced a Medical bottle with a perfected White cap manufactured from Urea Powder—tasteless and odourless—fitted composition Cork Liners Resistol faced.

The ideal dispensing bottle in any emergency.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE
MANUFACTURERS LTD

8 LEICESTER STREET, W.C.2

The Largest Manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe

Telephone: Gerrard 8611 (10 lines)
Telegrams: Unglaboman, Lesquare, London

Sell EUTHYMOL



A profitable commodity

BECAUSE of the security it confers in respect of protected price and assured profit, Euthymol is a sound line from which you can secure good and profitable business. It has been on the P.A.T.A. for over 30 years and has no sixpenny size.

Buy this profitable commodity on the best terms. Send for particulars of the conditions on which a BONUS is offered.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 50 BEAK ST., LONDON, W.1

Show 'Elasto'—It sells on Sight!

It's advertised as a Chemists' Line



ONE SHILLING & THREEPENCE PROFIT ON EVERY SALE

'ELASTO' Advertising is Nation-wide and Consistent. An ever-increasing demand for this product is being created at your very door; a slight effort on your part will bring this new and profitable business to your counter. A showcard or a few 'Elasto' cartons displayed in your window will bring most gratifying results. You can recommend 'Elasto' with confidence for: Varicose Veins, Bad Legs, Phlebitis, Piles, Hardened Arteries, Heart Troubles, Rheumatism, Bad Circulation, etc. A tablet Remedy, easy to handle and reliable.



Retail Price 5/- per pkt. Wholesale 45/- per doz.

P.A.T.A.

SHOW MATERIAL GLADLY SENT FREE ON REQUEST

The NEW ERA TREATMENT CO. LTD.

DEPT. C.

CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1

IS YOUR SHOP SHOWING THIS SIGN?



RETAILERS!

What Honorary Official Agents are doing

- 1 A Store sold £600 of National Savings Certificates during their first week as Honorary Official Agents.
- 2 A well-known firm of Chemists are selling Certificates in 800 branches.
- 3 A Grocery Company with 100 shops are selling £1,000 worth of stamps a week.
- 4 A Men's Outfitting Shop in London sold £100 worth of Certificates before noon one day.

—and so on, and so on and so on.

You, too, can become an Honorary Official Agent for National Savings. *Take action at once — TO-DAY.* You may already be running a Savings Group for your Staff, but this is a scheme for *your Customers.*

Enormously increased demand for Savings Certificates has naturally caused unavoidable delay at some Post Offices; you can assist your customers by becoming Honorary Official Agents, so that they can buy their Certificates while shopping. Give this great Service to your Country, your customers and yourself.

You can't afford to stay out of a movement that is sweeping the land. Say to your customers 'Turn your change into Savings Certificates.' They will co-operate — gladly — and another link is forged in the chain of Goodwill and Good Citizenship.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO

The scheme is very simple and there is no trouble-some book-keeping. *You are not required either to stock or issue Certificates.*

You are supplied with 'Requisition Forms' which your customers fill in. These are then handed to you with the purchase price of the Certificates. The Post Office does the rest. In addition to selling Certificates, you may, if you wish, issue 6d. Savings stamps. Many of your customers will gladly buy 6d. Savings stamps with their small change and accumulate them for the purchase of a Certificate.

The scheme is explained in detail in special literature which will be sent to you on request.

★ Please write immediately for full particulars to:— **THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE** (Honorary Official Agents Scheme), London, S.W.1, or in Scotland, to the Secretary, Scottish Savings Committee, Edinburgh.

You can safely recommend this
mild savoury sedative
 to restore sleep after air raids



APPETISING & *Non*-HABIT-FORMING

IN these anxious times the need for some safe method of inducing sleep is often felt. Crookes' Sedative Bouillon provides the answer—which you can recommend with confidence for both adults and children. It is a savoury vegetable consommé prepared by dissolving one or two cubes in hot water, the taste of the sodium bromide and chloral hydrate contained in the cubes being completely masked. Given as a hot beverage it forms an ideal soothing "night cap" which has much more favourable therapeutic effects than a "sleeping draught," and it is not habit-forming.



DOSAGE

(stated on each box of cubes)

Adults - - - 1 to 2 cubes

Children - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cube

dissolved in hot (not boiling) water
 half-an-hour before retiring.

Box of 12 cubes - - - 2/6

(subject to usual trade discounts)



Crookes'

Sedative Bouillon

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES (*British Colloids Ltd.*) PARK ROYAL, N.W.10

Telephone : Willesden 6313 (5 lines)

Telegrams : Collosols, Harles, London

T.G.S.

*This new Bob Martin line
meets insistent demand for
an A.R.P. sedative
in powder form*

In response to a widespread demand, we are now introducing Bob Martin's

Fit and Hysteria Powders for dogs and cats as a convenient alternative to the existing tablet form of this medicament. The Powders are supplied in a special A.R.P. pack retailing at the popular price of sixpence. This innovation has been made because the Powders are quicker to administer and quicker to act — an obvious advantage in



air-raid emergencies

It only takes a moment to slip a Powder out of the

carton, sprinkle it in a little milk or water, and give to the dog or cat — or it can be dropped dry on the tongue.

For the same reasons, the Powders are quicker to sell. Minimum order for Fit and Hysteria Powders is 24 cartons, contained in attractive display outer. Send in your order now—the demand is ready-made!

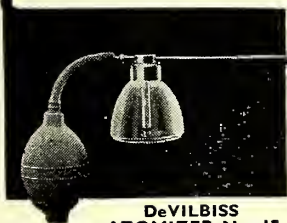
BOB MARTIN'S
FIT & HYSTERIA POWDERS
IN SPECIAL **6D** A.R.P. CARTONS

BOB MARTIN LIMITED • SOUTHPORT • LANCs

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PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE



**DeVILBISS
ATOMIZER No. 15**

This well-known nose and throat Atomizer sprays oil or aqueous solutions with equal ease. Adjustable tip permits spraying in any direction.



ATLAS ATOMIZER No. 20

A compact and dependable nasal Atomizer producing a medium spray from either oil or water solutions.

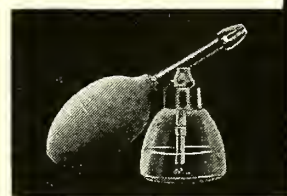
Every home needs one or more DeVilbiss Atomizers. DeVilbiss Atomizers have been used and prescribed by the medical profession for more than 45 years, and to-day the DeVilbiss range includes improved Atomizers of every required type. DeVilbiss Atomizers are reasonably priced, fully guaranteed and carry handsome profits. Conspicuously displayed, they stimulate the sale of medical and antiseptic solutions—and sell themselves.

Price list on application

DeVilbiss ATOMIZERS

THE AEROGRAPH CO., LTD., 43 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephones: Holborn 1257 & 1258



**DeVILBISS
NEBULIZER No. 45**

For oils only. Produces a large volume of extra dry vapour for deep inhalation.



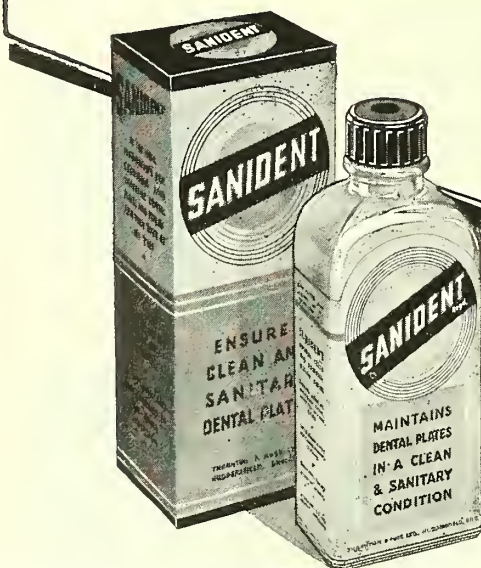
ATLAS ATOMIZER No. 25

A nose and throat Atomizer of high quality for oil or water solutions. Gives a fine, continuous spray.

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Sales increasing every month!



SANIDENT^{Regd}

the
biggest value
in Denture Cleansers

No other perborate denture cleanser offers the same **quantity** in relation to cost. Withal, the **quality** of Sanident is unsurpassed and rarely does a "first sale" fail to make a regular customer.

Many dentists now recommend Sanident to their patients.

There is a profit to the Chemist of **6d.** on every bottle sold.

Every assistance in sales aids is given to the stockist of Sanident. Various show material is available as required.

Retail **1/3** per bottle.

Trade price **9/-** per doz.

THORNTON & ROSS LTD., LINTHWAITE, HUDDERSFIELD

TR 85



Have you noticed the look of disappointment when you cannot supply the article demanded by your customer?

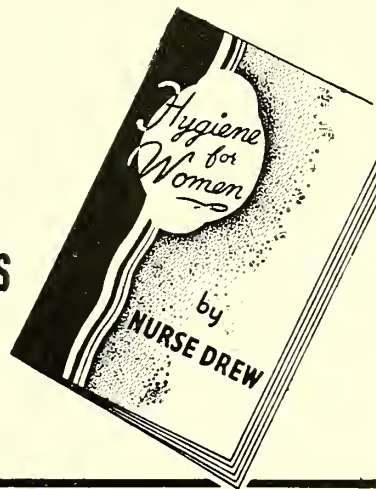
The promise to obtain it quickly is not the same thing. It can be purchased round the corner and thus a sale is lost and the goodwill that goes with it. *Perhaps for ever.*

Be wise in time and look to your stock of Rendells Products for Feminine Hygiene. Demand for the new lines MENSINOLE, SANTRON and SILATEX, to say nothing of RENDELLS, is increasing daily.

Nurse Drew's free booklet which is nationally advertised is creating this demand. These booklets on your counter will bring new business, and a permanent Rendell display gives confidence to regular customers.

RENDELLS PRODUCTS

Send a postcard today to
W. J. RENDELL LTD., 161-5, ROSEBERY AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.1,
for the latest display material and place an order with your usual
wholesaler for a complete range of Rendells Products for Feminine Hygiene.



MACLEAN

Brand Stomach Powder

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

(MACLEANS LIMITED v. EDWIN R. COOPER)

Macleans Limited desire to draw the attention of chemists to the fact that it has been necessary for them to bring legal proceedings in cases where a chemist has (a) in response to orders for Maclean or Macleans Stomach Powder supplied stomach powder not of their manufacture or (b) used a packing in which the use of the name Maclean or Macleans is calculated to cause confusion or deception.

In a recent case in the High Court of Justice brought against a retail chemist (Macleans Limited v. Edwin R. Cooper) an injunction was obtained in the following terms:—

“This Court doth order that the Defendant his servants and agents be restrained from passing off or attempting to pass off alkaline powders not of the Plaintiffs’ manufacture or merchandise as or for the Plaintiffs’ alkaline powders and in particular (a) from selling or supplying alkaline powders not being the goods of the Plaintiffs in response to orders given by reference to the description ‘Maclean Stomach Powder’ or ‘Macleans Stomach Powder’ or any other similar description (except the description Dr. Macleans Powder or Dr. Macleans Stomach Powder or Professor Macleans Powder or Professor Macleans Stomach Powder or Stomach Powder Macleans formula or Alkaline Powder Macleans formula) in which the name ‘Maclean’ or ‘Macleans’ is used in a manner capable of indicating the Plaintiffs’ goods without clearly indicating that the said goods are not the goods of the Plaintiffs and (b) from offering for sale selling or supplying alkaline powders not being the goods of the Plaintiffs under or in connection with any description (except the description Dr. Macleans Powder or Dr. Macleans Stomach Powder or Professor Macleans Powder or Professor Macleans Stomach Powder or Stomach Powder Macleans formula or Alkaline Powder Macleans formula) which by reason of its consisting of or comprising the name ‘Maclean’ or ‘Macleans’ is calculated to lead to the belief that the said goods are the goods of the Plaintiffs without clearly indicating that the said goods are not the goods of the Plaintiffs.”

“And it is ordered that the Defendant do destroy obliterate or deliver up upon oath (if required) all cartons containers labels leaflets advertisements or other printed matter in the possession or control of the Defendant the sale or use of which would be a breach of the foregoing injunction.”

“And it is ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Fifty-two pounds ten shillings in respect of their costs of this action.”

Undertakings in terms similar to the above order have been obtained from other chemists.

Macleans Limited have recently come to an agreement with the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union which has been embodied in the above Order. Macleans Limited trust that this notice will prevent the adoption by Chemists of objectionable packings and wordings, and that they will, when “Maclean” or “Macleans” Stomach Powder is asked for, refrain from supplying something other than Maclean Brand Stomach Powder without first clearly ascertaining the purchaser’s real requirements. It is hoped that co-operation from the trade in implementing this agreement will avoid the necessity of any further legal proceedings.

MACLEANS LTD. · GREAT WEST RD. · BRENTFORD, MIDDY.

The Standard of Reliability
HOME GROWN DRUGS & HERBS

Below: A FINE CROP OF FIRST YEAR HENBANE



Below: HARVESTING DIGITALIS AT LONG MELFORD



DIGITALIS
•
HENBANE
•
BELLADONNA
•
VALERIAN
•
RHUBARB

ETC., ETC.

•
ENGLISH GROWN ON
OUR OWN FARMS

StaffAllens



STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD
WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.1 • Phone CLerkenwell 1000 (7 lines)

WAR-TIME MAKES NEW
COTY
EAU DE COLOGNE A NECESSITY

**"FOUR
SEASONS"**

finds immediate acceptance

A best-seller not only now but for years to come

Events have proved that Eau de Cologne is a necessity in war-time. This is the reason why Coty did not hesitate to launch "Four Seasons" as soon as it was ready, after many years of research, in the early part of this summer. Named, priced and packaged to uphold all the traditions of Coty, "Four Seasons" has been an immediate success. Display "Four Seasons"—it will repay you.

Its lightness of touch, its reviving coolness, its clean, fresh tang, all mark "Four Seasons" as the perfect product. It will gain reputation, become a household name as the months go by and as the public appreciate its outstanding merits.



**FREE WITH ORDER
OF £5—THIS
HANDSOME SPRAY
COUNTER-STAND**



STANDARD BOTTLES

Series	Series	Series	Series	Series
1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
3/-	5/6	10/6	17/6	27/6

SPORT AND VOYAGE BOTTLES

Handbag Size	Medium Size	Large Size
2/-	6/6	9/6
Series 1990	Series 1989	Series 1988

TRADE TERMS

USUAL DISCOUNT

Order from COTY (ENGLAND) LTD.

Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1.

Phone: Mayfair 7244—Telegrams: Paricoty, Phone, London.

ADVERTISING HAS STARTED—STOCK UP NOW!



Jeannette

POMEROY

Beauty Preparations

Jeannette Pomeroy is one of the oldest and most firmly established makers of Beauty Products. The name of Pomeroy is inseparably associated with products of class and distinction. Now this famous house has come under the vigorous direction of F. W. Hampshire & Co. Ltd. It will be their policy to keep up the high standard of both product and pack and to ensure, as far as possible, continuity of supplies to Pomeroy wholesalers and retailers.

In addition, they will maintain a Showroom at the West End address, 29, Old Bond Street, W.1, where expert beauty advice will be available to your customers.

Here are seven of the most popular lines—all of which are certain to bring repeat sales as well as demands for other products in the range. Stock them and profit.

		Retail each	Wholesale Per doz.
SKIN FOOD	2/3	4/6 6/6	20/3 40/6 58/6
Trial tubes and jars	9d.		6/9
'DATHOS' NIGHT CREAM for very dry skins		3/6 7/-	31/6 63/-
CLEANSING CREAM		2/- 5/6	18/- 49/6
Trial jars	9d.		6/9
VANISHING DAY CREAM		2/6 5/-	22/6 45/-
Trial tubes and jars	9d.		6/9
BEAUTY MILK	2/-	3/6 6/6	18/- 31/6 58/6
ASTRINGENT LOTION	2/9	5/- 9/-	24/9 45/- 81/-
FACE POWDER	1/9	2/6 4/6	15/9 22/6 40/6

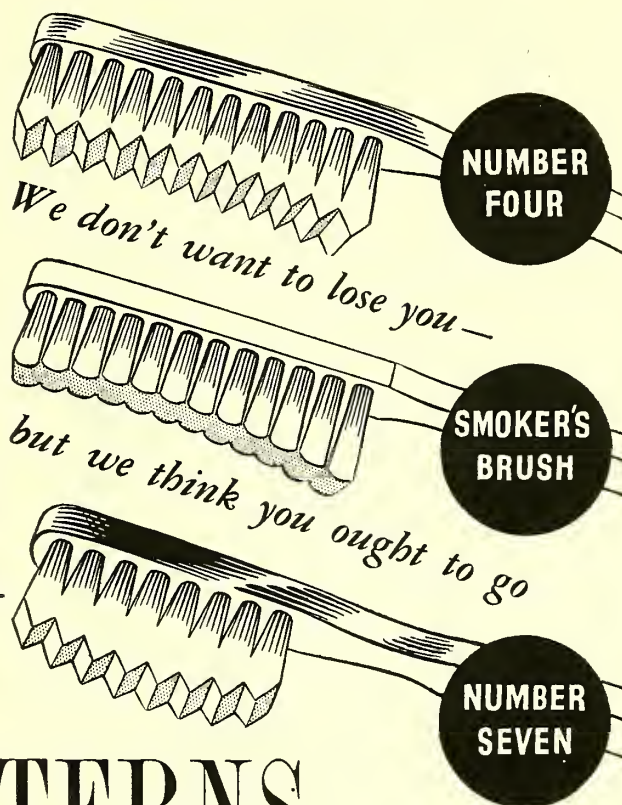
JEANNETTE POMEROY BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Send enquiries and orders to F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale Works, Derby.

HALEX WITHDRAW THREE PATTERNS FOR THE DURATION

HALEX

Trade Mark



Extensive Government contracts compel us to conserve materials—hence this slight amendment to the Halex range. Until further notice these three Halex toothbrushes must, unavoidably, be withdrawn: No. 4; Smokers' Brush; No. 7. For a short time longer you may, however, be able to obtain them from stocks held by your wholesaler.

OTHERWISE—ALL PRESENT AND CORRECT!

The comprehensive Halex range is otherwise unaltered and still enables you to meet the needs and pocket of every customer.

No. 2	the 3 famous shapes at 1/-	No. 10 at 1/6	The new Halex Nylon brushes that 'don't go soggy with soaking.'
No. 8		No. 11 at 2/-	
No. 9		No. 12 at 2/6	

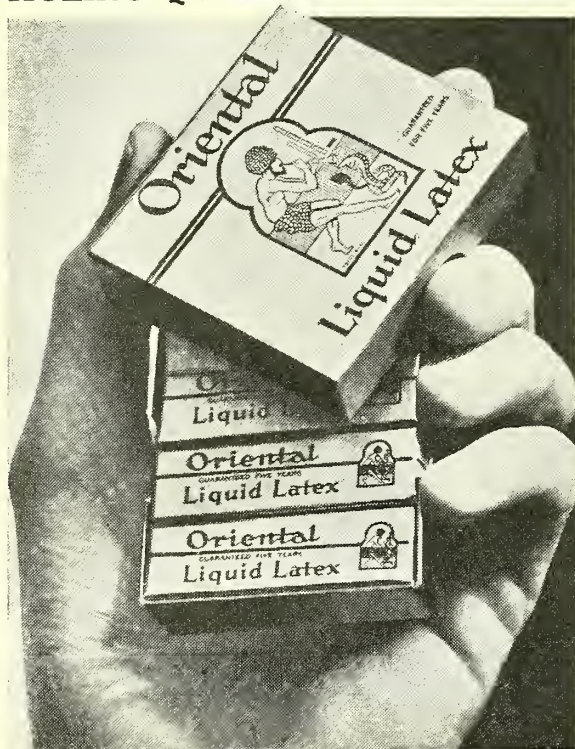
No. 3 at 1/3 ● No. 5 at 1/9
No. 1 at 6d. (Special children's brush)

Heavy advertising for all these quick-selling lines continues—keep them on display!

ORIENTAL LIQUID LATEX

TRIPLE TESTED ★ GUARANTEED

AGEING QUALITY — FIVE YEARS



MADE IN ENGLAND ★

IMMEDIATE

DELIVERIES

FROM STOCK

ORDER FROM

YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER

ORIENTAL BRAND

36/- PER GROSS
RETAIL 2/6 BOX 3
Packed 4 boxes to outer.
12 outers to 1 gross.

ROBERTA BRAND

27/- per gross
Retail 1/6 Packet 3
Showcard available
all orders.

THE UNITED RUBBER
PRODUCTS CORPORATION
22 Fletcher Gate, Nottingham
★
7c Lower Belgrave Street
London, S.W.1



WAR-TIME
SALES OF
'VASELINE'
HAIR TONIC
CONTINUE

'Vaseline' Hair Tonic and
'Vaseline' Soapless Shampoo
can still be obtained through
your usual wholesaler on bonus
terms. Each dozen is invoiced
as eleven only (12 actually
sent, 11 charged for).

Vaseline HAIR TONIC

WRITE for attractive display material to:
CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
Victoria Road, London, N.W.10

4892p



THREE HOLE TYPE

8/- per gross

SINGLE EDGE TYPE

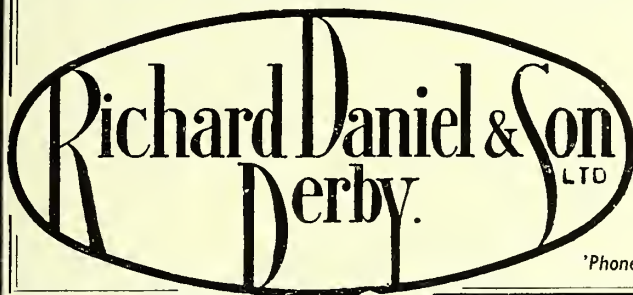
9/- per 100

Obtainable through your usual Wholesalers

TRADE ENQUIRIES INVITED

LONDON & PROVINCIAL FACTORS, LTD
146 THEOBALD'S ROAD - - LONDON, W.C.1

MANUFACTURERS OF

**TABLETS
& PILLS**

OF ALL KINDS

FRUIT PRESERVING TABLET

Ministry of Agriculture Formulae

Bottles of 20. Retail 6d.

'Phone: DERBY 4266/7/8

'Grams: "DANIA" DERBY

**GUMS TRAGACANTH
AND ACACIA**As Imported or Finely Powdered
ALL GRADES

FREDK. FINK & CO., 10 & 11 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

Telephone: Mansion House 5094

**MASON'S EXTRACT
OF HERBS****Herb Beer
for NATIONAL
FITNESS**

Mason's Extract of Herbs is used by thousands for the home-brewing of Mason's Sparkling Herb Beer—a delicious, thirst-quenching, invigorating drink. 9d. bottle makes 6 gallons, 7s. 3d. doz. (sub.). Mason's Dried Yeast, ideal for brewing and baking. 9d. size, 7s. 3d. doz. (sub.). Write for Particulars

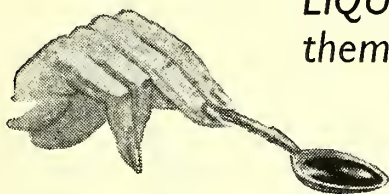
NEWBALL & MASON, LTD., NOTTINGHAM

TRAGACANTH**SPECIALISTS IN B.P. POWDER**

Also Technical and Industrial qualities. All Grades of Whole Flakes as imported. Samples and prices on request.

FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

Tel. Address: 'Freudenruf' Tel.: MANSION House 6600 Estd. 1826

**OYSTRAX
BRAND
TONIC**Members
P.A.T.A. & C.F.
Retail Prices**1/9 ♦ 3/6 ♦ 8/6**for further information
Write: Oystrax Limited,
20 Took's Ct., Cursitor
St., London, E.C.4.**ADVERTISING NEVER STOPS****A.R.P. FOR DOGS AND CATS***LIQUID Sedative keeps
them quiet in Air Raids*

Bell's Air Raid Sedative in liquid form contains a valuable drug which could not be incorporated in any powder or pill. Quick in action, easy to dose, and has no harmful effects, neither injuring nor burning the tongue or stomach. Already selling "like hot cakes" at 6d. per bottle. Regular advertising in the "Daily Mirror" to maintain demand. Trade price 4/6 per dozen—any quantity—Carriage paid. SEND YOUR ORDER NOW DIRECT OR THROUGH WHOLESALER.

**G E O R G E B E L L ' S
AIR RAID SEDATIVE**

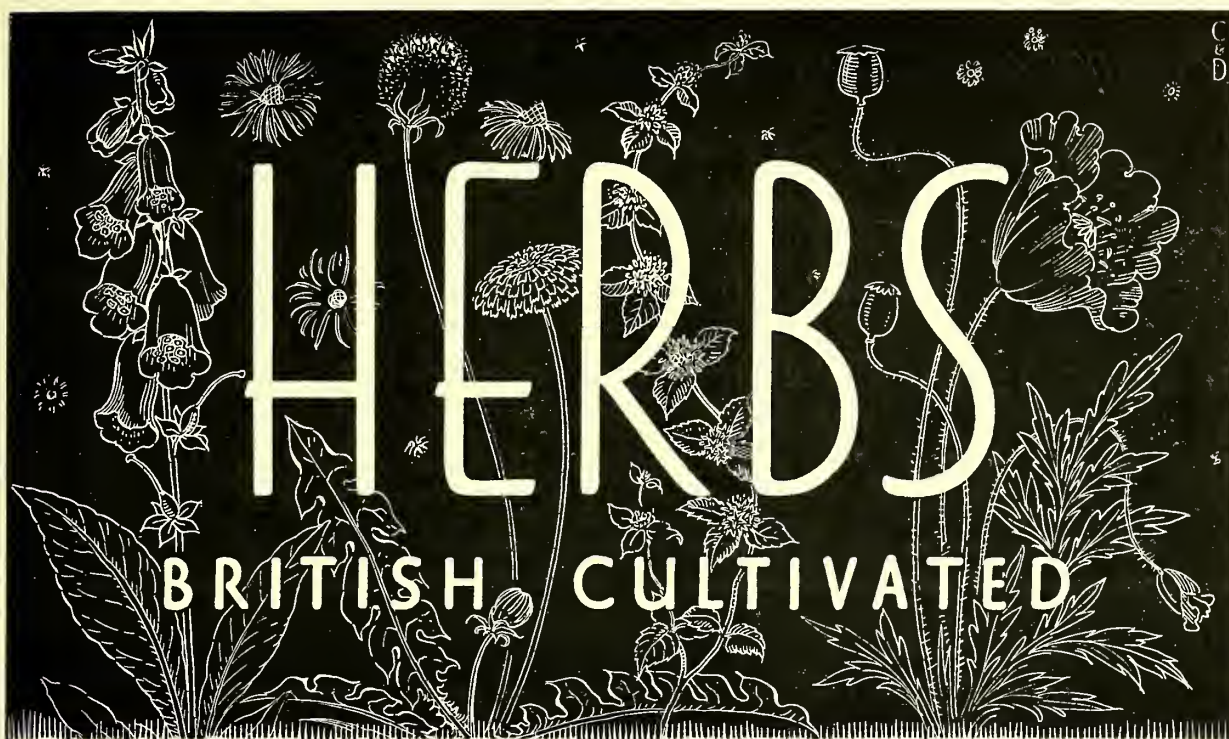
BELL & SONS, LTD., VETERINARY CHEMISTS, LIVERPOOL, 13



ACTUAL SIZE OF BOTTLE

CVS—I 32





We grow and collect over a hundred different varieties of Herbs each year in this country and owing to our strict supervision in processing them we can guarantee their uniform purity

•

MEDICINAL

Retail 2d. per Pkt.

1/5 per doz. 16/- per gross

CULINARY

Retail 2d. per Pkt.

1/5 per doz. 16/- per gross

Bulk prices on application

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD.

60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1
And at 77 DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER, 4

London—Phone: BISHopsgate 4761

Manchester—Phone: BLAckfriars 8734



Announcement of PRIZE WINNERS in Atkinsons Eau de Cologne Competition

1st PRIZE "AITCHAR" Mr. L. G. Wells, c/o Rose & Hornby, Boscombe, Hants.

2nd PRIZE "ENTERPRIZE" Mr. Leslie W. White, c/o H. S. Smart, Prince's Avenue, Hull.

3rd PRIZE "ANSUS" Mr. James S. Davidson, c/o Robert Hunter, Union Street, Aberdeen.

The Proprietors or Managers in whose establishments the above prize-winners are employed have each received an award of equal amount to the prize.

FIVE £5 PRIZES

- "JAYKAYEM" Mr. A. N. Bimson, 88 Fitzharris Avenue, Bournemouth.
 "ANGUS" Mrs. L. Lees, 36 Sedgwick Street, Preston, Lancs.
 "MICO" Mr. W. E. Bown, 50 Victoria Road North, Southsea.
 "MARTRA" Miss Margaret Frain, 349 Main Street, Rutherglen, Glasgow.
 "NUMBER THIRTEEN" Mr. W. H. Usher, 38 Parsons Green, S.W.6.

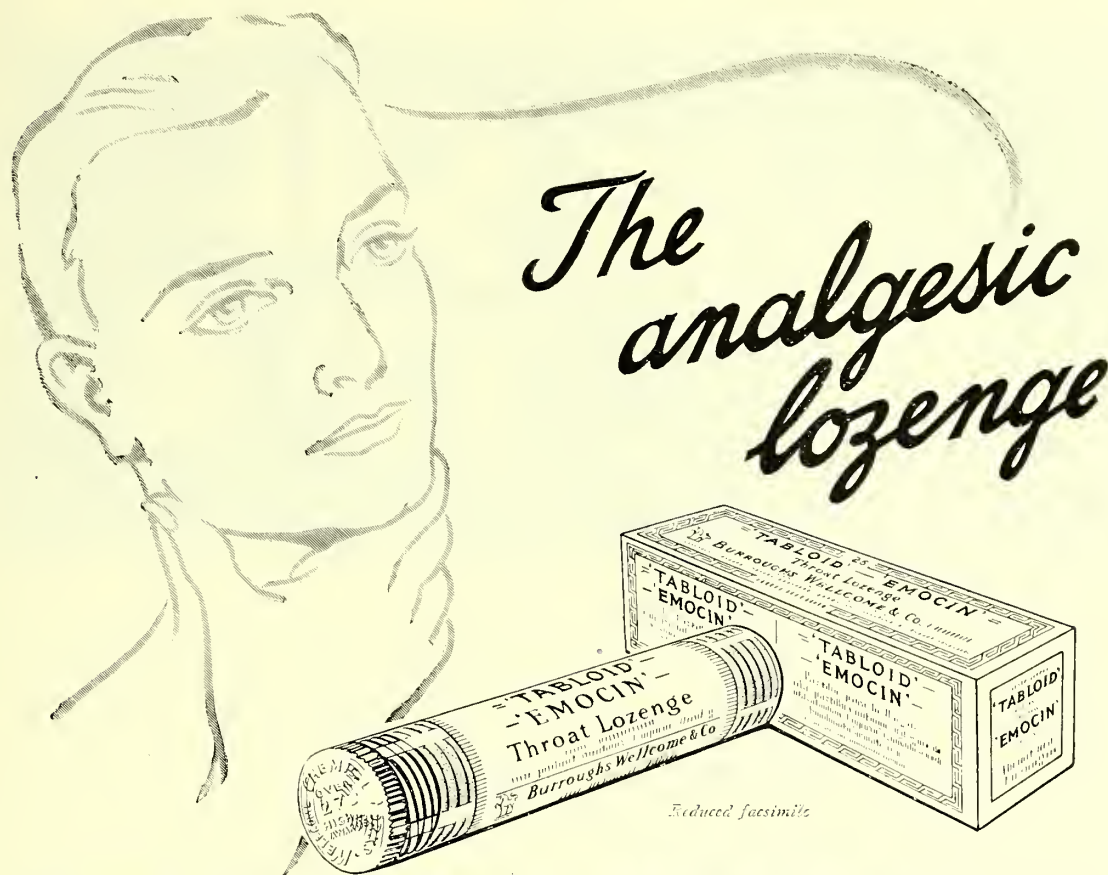
Prizes of £1 are as follows—

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| "HITLER'S DEFEAT" Doreen Blackwood, West End, Sedgfield, Stockton-on-Tees, Co. Durham. | "FRIAR JOHN" M. Servian, 47 Blue Boar Row, Salisbury. | "ASPIRIN" Leslie Miles, Taylors, Ltd., 269 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester. |
| "EARLY BIRD" Joan Eileen Elphick, 18 London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea. | "SPITFIRE" A. D. Houchin, 82 North Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury. | "THE 54TH" Dorothy Selby, Lichfield, Waterside, Evesham, Worcs. |
| "BERGAMOT" Lawrence Edward Atton, 19 The Brow, Listerdale, Rotherham, Yorks. | "HOPEFUL" Moir Williams, 8 Sapphire Street, Roath, Cardiff. | "NEROLI" Winifred King, 78 Argyll Road, North Shore, Blackpool, Lancs. |
| "TOBY" Marjorie Hide, 34 Valencia Road, West Worthing. | "S.V.R." Betty Jackson, 36 Ranby Road, Sheffield 11. | "EDNA MAY" E. M. Watson, 67 Greenaleigh Road, Yardley Wood, Birmingham 14. |
| "SMILE FOR TRIUMPH" Olive Thomas, 84 Windsor Road, Southport. | "DUM SPIRO SPERO" Harold Herbert Selwood, "Caronia," Bryn Road, Lampeter, Cards., S. Wales. | "PERSONALITY" May Newton, 7 Spencer Park Court, S.W.18. |
| "ENGOLOC" S. E. Peters, c/o Boots, 3 Fore Street, Chard, Somerset. | "UNION JACK" Richard W. H. Cutler, 12 The Arcade, Bournemouth. | "HOPEFUL" Florence L. Skeggs, 36 Colney Heath Lane, St. Albans. |
| "ANNE G. MAYBURY" Lorna Price, "Calgary," 15 Buffery Road, Dudley, Worcs. | "GERALD PATSON" Francis G. Fitzpatrick, 31 The Grove, Kettering, Northants. | "BUY BRITISH" Jean Mutch, c/o Heaton, 1089 Pershore Road, Birmingham 30. |
| "CRUISTER" John McIntyre, c/o Boots, 347 Leith Walk, Edinburgh 6. | "TINKER" C. H. Thomason, 7 Ashley Road, Southport, Lancs. | "PROGRESS" Norman Walsh, 9 Stockton Road, Ryhope, Sunderland, Co. Durham. |
| | "JUDY" Jean Andrews, 58 Trippet Lane, Sheffield 1. | |

All Prize Winners, including winners of the 100 10/- prizes, have been notified by post.

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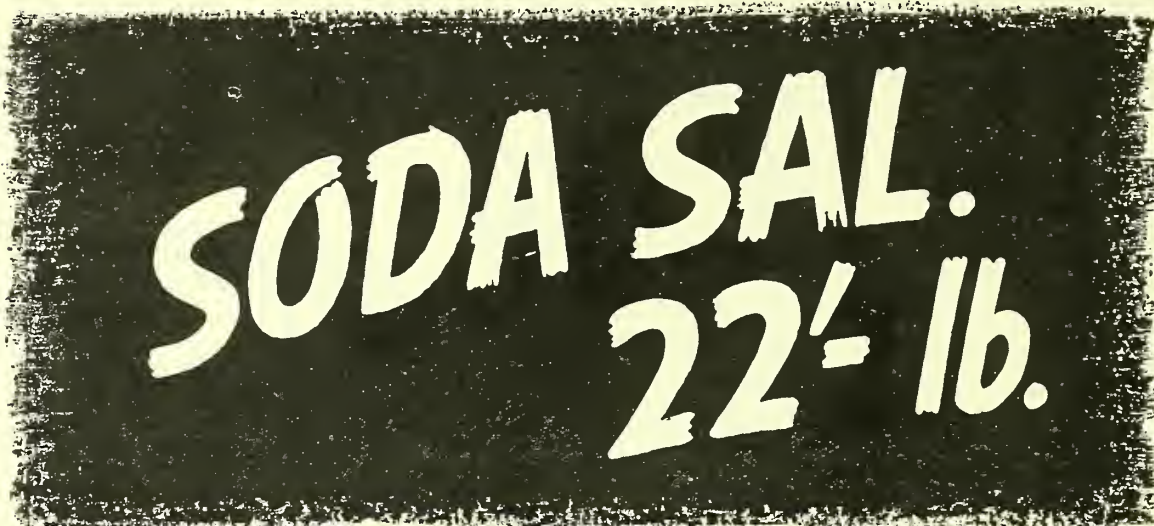


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NEWS OF THE WEEK

First-aid Course for Reading Pharmacists.—Provisional arrangements have been made in Reading to hold a course for pharmacists in first aid. The course consists of six lectures.

Portsmouth Branch Assists Ambulance Appeal.—Mr. H. A. Mecoy (chairman, Portsmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) has received a letter from the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth acknowledging receipt of a cheque for £25, proceeds of a dance organised in aid of the Red Cross Ambulance appeal.

Manchester Golf.—The postponed match of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Golfing Society for the captain's prize was played at Romiley Golf Club on July 24. The leading cards were: F. J. Cunliffe, 76; C. L. Compston, 76; the captain (C. L. Compston) tied for his own prize and awarded it to F. J. Cunliffe.

Stolen Mercury.—At Feltham, on July 16, two youths, Richard R. Evans and Thomas F. Feltham, stated to be apprentices at a Government establishment at Teddington, were charged with selling 7 lb. and 1 lb. of mercury respectively from their place of employment. The charges were dismissed under the First Offenders Act. A charge of receiving this stolen mercury was made against Eric W. Jackson, who had visited the pharmacy of Mr. F. W. Woolf, M.P.S., Teddington, offering to sell mercury at 15s. per lb. Mr. Woolf had informed the police. After evidence by the two youths the case against defendant was dismissed.

Medway Branch Officers.—The annual meeting of the Medway Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Chatham on July 16, when the following officers were elected: *Chairman and Treasurer*, Mr. A. E. French; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Sidney Farrow; *Secretary*, Mr. V. Ross; *Committee*, Mrs. Nicholls, Messrs. Deans, S. H. Farrow, Vincent, Barker, Young, L. E. Beveridge and H. F. Harris. Tribute was paid to the retiring chairman (Mr. L. R. Nicholson, recently reported missing in Belgium), and the chairman voiced the hopes of members that he may still be returned to them. Appreciation was expressed of the work of Mr. Reedman as secretary for two years (he has now removed from the district).

Yeast Supplies.—In co-operation with manufacturers, the Ministry of Food has made arrangements to maintain the supply and distribution of yeast in an emergency. Emergency officers have been appointed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and depôts established at which three or four days' supply is carried. A reserve is also being maintained by manufacturers in cold store at all important centres. It is intended that yeast shall be distributed through ordinary trade channels as long as possible. Under emergency conditions, however, yeast will be distributed from the depôts. If conditions in any part of the country become difficult, and transport is dislocated, it may be necessary for manufacturers to pool supplies for short periods.

Imports Shipping Programmes.—Notice to Importers No. 86, issued by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade, states that in order that estimates of shipping requirements can be drawn up it is necessary that the Department shall receive as accurate information as can be given of the ports and dates at which manufactured goods licensed for importation into this country will be ready for shipment, together with the weights involved, and it is very important that the Department should be provided with this information as far ahead of the proposed shipping dates as possible. For this purpose the present forms of application for import licences contain questions as to the weight of the goods and the proposed date of shipment and importers should ensure that these questions are carefully answered. It is appreciated that some applications for licences may cover proposed shipments of goods over a period. In these cases the date at which it is intended that shipments shall commence and the monthly rate of shipments should be given.

In the Courts.—At Lambeth Police Court, London, recently, Ripley Webb, Ltd., Peckham Rye, London, S.E., were summoned for unlawfully using the title "chemists" in connexion with the retail sale of goods; for the sale of a poison in a medicinal preparation in a container not labelled in the prescribed manner; and for the sale of a poison, they not being authorised sellers. A fine of £2 was imposed on the first and third summons, the second or alternative summons not being dealt with.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on July 27, Charles W. Bird, a warehouseman employed by May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of perfume belonging to his employers. He also asked that thefts of lipsticks, saccharin tablets and other articles be taken into consideration. He was discharged under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act.

Dangerous Drugs Act.—The Home Secretary has cancelled, from July 26, until further notice, the operation of the Notice of Suspension published in the London and Edinburgh "Gazettes" on March 12, 1937, in respect of Alexander Gordon Bonnyman, M.B., Ch.B., then residing at West End, Broxburn, West Lothian, and whose registered address is now 191 Barking Road, Canning Town, London, E.16. In consequence of this cancellation, Mr. Bonnyman is not now an authorised person for the purpose of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.—The Home Secretary has suspended until further order the operation of the Notice published in the "London Gazette" and "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 19, 1939, concerning the Notice of Withdrawal of the authorities made under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations in respect of Duncan Hugh Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. The effect of this suspension is to restore to the said Duncan Hugh Fraser the authorities granted by the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Control of Exports.—The Board of Trade has issued the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 27) Order. The changes of interest to the trade are: in Group 3, insert "soap of all kinds . . . C"; in Group 12, insert "gas cylinders, metal, portable, whether filled or unfilled . . . A"; in Group 13, insert "argol and other crude tartrates . . . B," "nicotine . . . A," "nicotine sulphate . . . A" and "tartaric acid and its salts, excluding potassium antimony tartrate . . . B."—The Board of Trade has also issued the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 28 Order). This Order states that the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1940, as amended by any subsequent Orders, shall have effect (1) as if for Article 4 were substituted the following article: "4. Nothing in this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of any goods, other than the goods specified in the Second Schedule hereto, to Eire"; and (2) as if in the Second Schedule to that Order, as amended by any subsequent Orders, Part I and the words "Part II" were deleted.

IRELAND

Business Change.—Mr. Thomas J. Harty, Ph.C., will shortly open a pharmacy at 30 Lower Castle Street, Tralee.

Eire Defence Campaign.—Aspro, Ltd., 29-30 Dane Street, Dublin, and St. Dalmas (Ireland), Ltd., Henrietta Place, Dublin, are among commercial firms which are promoting an advertising campaign to focus attention on the need for active measures to be taken in the defence of Eire.

Appointed a Director by Eire Government.—Mr. Patrick C. Cahill, M.P.S.I., has been appointed by the Eire Minister for Finance a director of the Irish Sugar Company, which controls the entire sugar supplies of Eire. Mr. Cahill is vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and managing director of P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd., wholesale and manufacturing chemists, Dublin. The Irish Sugar Company is a semi-State body and operates sugar-beet factories at Carlow, Tuam, Thurles, and Mallow.

Examination Results.—The following candidates were successful in the July Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in Dublin recently: *Gold medallist*: Miss Mary E. B. Ryan, Limerick. *Passed with Honours*: P. B. Joy, T. J. Kennedy, Mrs. K. O'Connell, T. Plunkett, W. E. Williamson. *Passed*: R. N. Butler, Ellen M. Coghlan, W. K. Dunphy, Martha Evans, Mary E. Jennings, Gerald O'Brien, Ellen O'Hanlon, Seamus Ua Murchadha, Michael Rooney. Fifty-one candidates presented themselves for examination. The following passed in the Assistants' examination: Mary Daly, Timothy Donovan, J. J. Ellis, Mary Forde, Catherine W. Fullam, Cora Gaffney, J. J. Hodggers, E. J. Kelly, Ellen McConn, P. J. McConnell, Catherine M. McLoughlin, Sile O'Beirn, C. J. O'Byrne, Christina S. O'Reilly, Mary F. Quinn. Twenty-four candidates entered.

Golf.—The Irish Chemist's Golfing Society held competitions recently at Mullingar for trophies presented by Macleans, Ltd., J.C. Eno, Ltd., and Bourjois, Ltd. The first game was an eighteen-hole stroke competition, winner Mr. V. O'Hara (12), with 70; second, Mr. F. Whelan (13), with 73. The winner of the best net score on the second nine was Mr. F. Roche (9), with 36½. The last game was an eighteen-hole bogey competition, winners Messrs. Joe Smith (15), all square, and D. Gillen (17), 1 down (second). At a subsequent meeting of the Society in the clubhouse the captain (Mr. Brendan Smith) moved votes of condolence with Messrs. E. MacManus, on the death of his son, and A. D. Davidson, on the death of his sister. Both motions were passed in silence, all members standing. The captain welcomed new members and thanked Mr. P. H. Harwood for the handsome prizes he had presented on behalf of the companies with which he was associated. Mr. Harwood then presented the prizes to the winning competitors. Votes of thanks to the donors on the proposition of Mr. J. K. Whelehan, Mullingar, and to the president, captain and committee and staff of the Mullingar Golf Club on the motion of Mr. W. R. Such, were passed. Mr. Shaw (Club secretary) paid tribute to help given to the Club by two Mullingar chemist members (Messrs. Winkleworth and Whelehan). A *soirée* followed, to which musical items were contributed by members of the Society. The next outing of the Society will be to the Hermitage golf club on Sunday, September 1.

SCOTLAND

Reported Missing.—Major J. H. Hicks, M.P.S., Rothesay, has been officially reported missing. He was in charge of an anti-tank battery.

Dundee Closing Hours.—The Burgh Insurance Committee on July 17 approved a proposal by local chemists to apply for a 7 p.m. closing order.

Scottish Representatives.—Mr. A. W. Strachan, M.P.S., 11 Craig-house Terrace, Edinburgh, has taken over the duties of the late Mr. T. E. Gray, M.P.S., as representative in Scotland for Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.—Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., 24 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, have appointed Mr. Evan C. Meredith their South of Scotland representative for the duration of war, in succession to Mr. A. Russell Smith, who has joined the R.A.F.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

The Purchase Tax.—Your editorial comment on the Government proposals regarding the revised purchase tax (p. 43) helps us to realise the implications of this addition to our book-keeping intricacies. The prospective restriction of supplies of toilet preparations to which you refer will be a compulsory restraint of trade, though with the minor consolation that other sellers of these products will share the inconvenience with us. The increase of 16½ per cent. in wholesale prices of "medicines and drugs" other than the most expensive ones will be difficult to pass on to the consumer equitably in some cases: how, for instance, is the retail price of a proprietary to be calculated? One cannot help wondering whether other systems of sales tax in operation in the world have been sufficiently examined by the powers that be. No British trader is likely to protest if, when the details of the new system are forthcoming, it proves to be one that will work with reasonable smoothness. We must suspend judgment on this point until we know more.

Aids to Business.—We have to thank you for your informative comments (p. 43) on the C. & D. List of Retail Prices in its new form. In this list the complexities of the Prices of Goods Act have been straightened out to an extent that materially lightens the retailer's task of arriving at correct prices for familiar items in daily demand. The relevant factors are given due emphasis; and with a little practice those of us—and they are perhaps the majority—who find present-day price calculation a toilsome process can proceed with more confidence. Turning to the next page, I notice that your "Dictionary of Synonyms" has been revised and enlarged: the news will be welcome in the wholesale as well as in the retail trade, especially by busy people who occasionally get "stumped" by an order for some drug or chemical in an unfamiliar name. I have just looked through a copy of a third aid to business that you have lately launched, a monthly Export Supplement for

BIRTHS

Notices for this column must be authenticated

COOPER.—At a nursing home at 9 Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh, on July 21, Nancy, the wife of Alexander S. Cooper (T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh), of a son.

COWZER.—At Johnstone House, Belfast, on July 15, Doreen, the wife of H. H. Cowzer, M.P.S., Ormeau Road, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

LINKLATER—POWELL.—At St. Edward's Church, Romford, Essex, on July 20, Robert Linklater, B.Sc., Ph.C., London, formerly of 9 Anderson Drive, Denny, Stirlingshire, to Christine Powell.

MARSHALL—DEARDEN.—At the Parish Church, Heptonstall, on July 16, John H. Marshall, M.P.S., to Stella M. Dearden, Rydal Dene, Hebden Bridge. The bridegroom is a member of the staff of the West African Drug Co., and is on furlough from Africa.

DEATHS

ASPINALL.—At Lancaster Place, Blackburn, recently, Mr. John William Aspinall, M.P.S., aged seventy-nine. Mr. Aspinall retired only a short time ago after being in business locally for over forty years.

COMBS.—At Glasgow, recently, Ann Filchie Combs, M.P.S., 176 Ledard Road, Glasgow.

COOPER.—At 120 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, on July 26, Mr. Albert John Bullen Cooper, Ph.C., F.C.S. Mr. Cooper passed the Minor in 1892 and the Major in the following year.

MILBURN.—At his home, 21 St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, recently, Mr. Thomas Reginald Milburn, M.P.S., aged fifty-seven.

PERSONALITIES

MR. T. R. INGRAM NORMAN, M.P.S., has recently joined the staff of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, in charge of pharmaceutical business.

PILOT-OFFICER DUDLEY MALINS SLATTER, only son of Mr. W. T. Slatter, M.P.S., The Old Pharmacy, High Street, Emsworth, Hants, is officially reported missing.

MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD, M.P.S., who gained in 1939 the Herbarium silver medal of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and in the same year a Genatosan scholarship, has recently been awarded by Potter & Clarke, Ltd., the bronze medal and certificate of merit for the best herbarium of British medicinal plants collected in the country. Mr. Bloomfield was articled to W. H. Bown & Son, chemists, Southsea, and qualified from the pharmacy department of the Portsmouth Municipal College.

overseas readers containing pertinent descriptions of British products backed by relevant announcements. The issue before me includes a message from the Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, welcoming this timely contribution of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* to the present drive for increasing the country's export trade. The Minister adds that "the various branches of the great chemical and drug industry are second to none in appreciating the needs of the present time and in playing their part to meet them."

Vitaminised Bread.—The announcement in Parliament that white flour is to receive the addition of vitamin B₁ and of a calcium salt (p. 41) is of considerable importance. Before I opened my copy of the C. & D. containing this statement I had been reading (in "The Times") that the average gain in weight of certain boys in an unnamed public school during the present summer term has been 3½ lb. compared with 4 oz. in corresponding periods before the war. The cause of the increase, the medical correspondent of the paper remarks, "must remain something of a mystery until figures are available from other schools." In this section of your last week's issue I referred to the little-understood rôle of minute quantities of certain constituents of ordinary foods. Any such large-scale innovation in diet as that now about to be set going may be expected to yield results of great scientific interest. There was a time, centuries ago, when London bakers were divided into "white" and "brown" sections: in 1629 the dietetic preferences of their fellow citizens were indicated by the fact that the "Whites" were assessed for the purposes of a levy at £25 and the "Browns" at £4. Strype tells us that the main supply of London's bread came from Stratford-le-Bow, and that Stratford loaves were required to weigh more than loaves baked in the City: My memory goes back to days when bread was baked in most households from stone-ground flour—now, apparently, entering on a new period of favour.

Xrayser

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

MEETINGS of the Executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on July 23. The secretary reported that the N.P.U. retail price list was still being considered by the Central Price Regulation Committee with a view to its official recognition and that at the time of the meeting a new formula for the calculation of retail prices was also being considered by that Committee. The question of the retail prices of toilet and perfumery goods was also considered, and it was resolved to prepare a case, for presentation to the Central Price Regulation Committee, in support of maintaining the pre-war margin of profit on those goods. Owing to the meeting coinciding with the presentation of the Supplementary Budget by the Chancellor of the Exchequer it was impossible to deal with the application of the Purchase Tax to the drug trade. Matters discussed included disposal of stocks of "dangerous" drugs in the event of compulsory evacuation of defence areas; distribution of dried milk; supply of hypodermic syringes to N.H.I. patients; increased cost of ointment containers; and liability for payment of rent and rates by chemists whose businesses are situated in defence areas.

Air-raid Assistance Fund.—The executive committee received a report on the successful establishment of the Union's air-raid assistance fund, whereby members of the N.P.U., whose business premises were temporarily closed because of damage suffered in air raids or through enemy action, and were subscribers to the fund, would be assured of an income of £7 per week for a given period not exceeding thirteen weeks. The assistant secretary reported that at the time of the meeting there were already 2,040 subscribers to the fund, and the proposal had met with a more ready response than any scheme the Union had previously undertaken. Many letters had been received from members expressing appreciation of the action of the Executive Committee in establishing such a fund. Letters were received from the Staffordshire, Lancashire and Kent Pharmaceutical Committees, from the Durham County Pharmacists' Association, the Coventry Branch of the N.P.U., and a member in Kent. It was decided (contrary to the usual practice) to hold a meeting in August owing to the continued influx of urgent business due to war conditions.

C.D.A. Matters.—The secretary reported on outstanding cases. In two, the claimants had apparently abandoned proceedings and it was agreed that the claims should be treated as closed. Twelve other claims were left in the hands of the secretary for attention. The settlements reported included claims made on behalf of an infant for personal injuries caused by a falling weighing machine (payment of £30); damage to personal property caused by leaking bottle; damage to garden alleged to have been caused by fertiliser; and a claim for a veterinary surgeon's fee, resulting from the death of a calf. Two members had been defended against summonses under the Food and Drugs Act. In one case the summons had been dismissed under the "warranty" defence and in the other dismissed on payment of fee of analyst for prosecution.

FRUIT-PRESERVING TABLETS

CONSIDERABLE publicity has been given recently by the Press and the B.B.C. to the subject of a simple home method of preserving fruit. Numerous inquiries have been received for information on the composition of the tablets mentioned in this connexion. It is now officially suggested that tablets of potassium metabisulphite of suitable strength should be made available for domestic preservation of fruit, and arrangements have been made for the manufacture of the tablets by a number of drug houses. The strength of the tablets should be such that each tablet contains the equivalent of 4 grains of sulphur dioxide, but as the strengths of different batches of potassium metabisulphite vary considerably, it is not possible to state the exact weight of salt each tablet requires. One tablet dissolved in half a pint of cold water is sufficient for preserving 1 lb. of fresh fruit. The directions for use are extremely simple and little time and trouble are required to preserve the fruit; the method has the additional advantage that the use of heat is entirely dispensed with. Sound and not-too-ripe fruit should be placed in glass or stone bottles or jars which can be sealed, packing the vessels with the fruit until they are nearly filled. The preserving solution is then poured over the fruit until it is entirely covered. The vessels should be tightly corked immediately, and it is desirable to cover the exposed surface of the cork or closure with paraffin wax, mutton fat or any other effective seal. It is essential that the fruit should be cooked before use, as the preservative is boiled off during the cooking process. It should be noted that tablets of metabisulphite are not suitable for preserving vegetables such as peas, beans, etc. It is understood that bulk supplies of the tablets are now available and the retail price suggested by the Wholesale Drug Trade Association is as follows:—20, loose, 6d.; 50, bottled, 1s. Inquiries have also been received for Campden fruit-preserving solution, but it is understood that this preparation is now superseded by potassium metabisulphite tablets.

COMPANY NEWS

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

MERITAL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £100. Objects: To manufacture and deal in soap, chemicals, drugs, etc. R.O.: 60 High Street, Uxbridge.

HYLAB LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To act as analytical and consulting chemists, etc. Solicitors: Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, Essex House, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

D. W. GIDDINGS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, herbalists, etc. Mrs. Tamar D. Giddings, 14-15 Marine Road, West, Morecambe, and Frank E. Coombe, M.P.S., 32 Longlands Avenue, Morecambe, directors.

ROSEMARINE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, etc. William H. Kendrick, 40 Herbert Road, Hornchurch, Essex, and Victor W. Guenigault, 24 Cleveland Road, S. Woodford, London, E.18, directors.

Bankruptcy.—**REGINALD FRANCIS SHERLOCK**, 24 Alexandra Road, East Ham, London, E.C., formerly carrying on business at Cloth Hall Street and Pinfold, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield, manufacturing perfumer. The public examination took place at Huddersfield recently, when ranking liabilities of £378, and a similar deficiency, were reported. Debtor attributed his failure to lack of capital and insufficient turnover. He had formerly acted as agent for the sale of packed toilet goods. The agency was profitable, but he discontinued it to commence trading on his own account. In November 1937 he transferred the business to Pinfold, Crosland Moor. The turnover was about £500 a year, the gross profit being about 100 per cent. but the expenses comparatively heavy. He used a car to deliver orders over a wide area; the upkeep was expensive and the car was eventually repossessed by the owners. Debtor found himself short of capital and borrowed money, but the business was handicapped by decreased travelling facilities and severe weather. He was now in employment but could make no offer to creditors. The examination was closed.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Army Chiropodists.—The Minister of War (Mr. Anthony Eden) stated on July 25, in reply to a question by Mr. Silkin, that it was proposed to enlist in the Royal Army Medical Corps, for duty in training centres, a limited number of chiropodists who were members of associations recognised by the British Medical Association.

Paper for Scientific Books.—Sir T. Moore asked the Minister of Supply on July 25 whether he could give an assurance that in the limitation of paper supplies due regard would be had to the relative importance of various publications, and that reasonable preference would be given to the requirements of those publishing educational, scientific and technical journals and books? The reply was to the effect that, while the responsibility could not be taken for introducing into the allocation of paper supplies anything that might savour of censorship, due regard would be had to the provision of reasonable amounts of paper for educational, scientific and technical publications.

Closing Hours of Shops.—Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Home Secretary on July 25 whether he would bear in mind, when preparing regulations governing the closing of shops during the forthcoming black-out, the changed habits of the people in favour of earlier shopping; and whether he would consider favourably making it imperative upon all shops of certain categories throughout the country to close at the same hour, without giving local authorities the right to contract out of the regulations.

Sir John Anderson replied that the points mentioned had been noted for careful consideration when the occasion arose for framing further regulations governing the closing of shops; so had the increase in duties of shopkeepers and their assistants consequent upon restrictions on packing, etc.

Income Limits for National Health Insurance.—Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Minister of Health whether he had now considered raising the income limit beyond £250 per annum under the National Health Insurance Scheme (see *C. & D.*, July 13, p. 18), and with what results. Mr. Leslie asked a similar question.

Mr. M. MacDonald: I have given careful consideration to this matter, in consultation with other Departments concerned, but the information at present in my possession is not sufficient to satisfy me that the majority of the persons affected desire to be brought compulsorily within the scheme of National Health Insurance and that the existing facilities for voluntary insurance do not adequately meet the needs of the case. As the hon. Members will appreciate, other considerations are also involved. I am, however, continuing my investigations, and as soon as I am in a position to announce my decision I will do so.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

A meeting of the Council was held at 73 University Street, Belfast, on July 19, the president (Mr. Walter C. Tate) in the chair. Also present were Messrs. H. F. Moore, J. McDowell, C. Abernethy, J. McGregor, J. W. Gray, J.P., J. Trevor Nicholl, J. F. Grimes, J.P., J. E. Connor, J.P., Dr. S. E. A. Acheson, and Professor E. B. C. Mayrs. The secretary (Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick) was in attendance.

MR. DONAGHY wrote, "There is one point I would like to raise about the proposed restrictions on the sale of sulphanilamide and sulphapyridine. As you are doubtless aware, both these drugs are being used extensively by stockbreeders in the treatment of pneumonia in pigs and for joint-ill in foals and for many other veterinary diseases. It seems to me rather a hardship that this legitimate use of the drugs in veterinary medicine should be curtailed. In view of the fact that Stormont has sponsored these treatments I would suggest that before placing restrictions on their use for veterinary purposes the Veterinary Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture should be consulted." The letter was noted.

A letter was also read from the secretary of the Ulster Chemists' Association in reference to Dr. Corkey's letter (see C. & D., June 29, p. 458): "I am directed by the Executive Committee to write to you expressing the feeling of the Ulster Chemists' Association that much of the informality in the sale of M.B. 693, of which Dr. Corkey complains, is due to the conduct of the medical profession. It is too often the practice of doctors to give verbal instructions to patients to purchase this drug or to write 'M.B. 693' on a plain sheet of paper instead of writing and signing a proper prescription. The Ulster Chemists' Association feel that this information should be passed on to Dr. Corkey with the suggestion that doctors should be advised that they should always write proper prescriptions for M.B. 693."

MR. MCGREGOR agreed with the sentiments expressed in the letter and said there was a feeling among the members of the Ulster Chemists' Association that there was a golden opportunity here for having this grievance set right, and it should not be allowed to pass.

MR. MOORE expressed a similar opinion and said the practice placed chemists in an awkward position.

THE SECRETARY assured Mr. McGregor that the matter had not been allowed to slip, and said Dr. Corkey would ventilate it fully at the September meeting of the local branch of the British Medical Association.

THE PRESIDENT said the Council had discussed this question exhaustively, including the points raised by the Ulster Chemists' Association, and the latter could rest assured that the Council would see it through.

THE SECRETARY submitted the report of the Board of Examiners, and stated that Mr. Charles Alexander McDowell, 8 Thiepval Avenue, Cregagh, Belfast, who was recommended for the Society's gold medal for the Council year ending August 1940, had previously won the gold medal for the first part of the examination—an exceptional achievement.

THE PRESIDENT said it was unique for a student to win two gold medals, and it was a matter of gratification to the Council that they had such a brilliant student coming forward.

On the motion of MR. MCGREGOR, seconded by MR. MOORE, the certificates of the new licentiates were formally sealed.

DR. ACHESON suggested that the time was opportune for the Society to lend some money to the National war effort. On his proposal the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

On the proposal of MR. TREVOR NICHOLL the following new members were elected—Mr. George Valentine Duffy, 74 Great James' Street, Londonderry, and Mr. Robert McAuley, Newry.

On the motion of MR. GRAY, seconded by MR. MCGREGOR, it was decided that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST should, as a war condition, be supplied to all members and associates for one year at the nominal price of 2s. 6d., the matter to come up for review early in 1941, the paper only to be supplied to those who make a request in writing for its continuance when sending their annual subscription to the secretary, together with the additional sum.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

In the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination held in London in July the following candidates satisfied the examiners: Abinet, C., Bourne, J., Coleman, J. S., Cornelius, Margaret, Davis, S. G., De Rycke, D. A., Drake, S., Ellis, M. A., Gray, Dorothy J., Gregory, Dorothy, Harry, E. G., Klatzkin, Chloé, Lindley, P. L., Livingstone, E. R., Mansell, A. J. M., Mattison, C., Merchant, S. H., Morris, D. J. L., Neal, Mary H., Neve, F. C., Patel, B. V., Roberts, B., Rolfe, L. R., Sellwood, E. H., Shaw, W. H. C., Spencer, L. M., Walters, Sylvia, Webb, M. S. W., Whittingham, A. R., Whittle, G. Of the forty who entered, twelve failed and eight were referred.

The following is a summary of the results of the examinations held in Edinburgh in July:—

Examination	Entered	Absent	Failed	Referred (One subject)	Passed
Preliminary Scientific—					
(a) Whole examination	194	4	65	29	96
(b) Referred subject ..	28	—	—	12	16
Chemist and Druggist Qualifying—					
(a) Whole examination	291	3	64	81	143
(b) Referred subject ..	24	2	—	7	15

The following candidates satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination:—

Aitken, Robert, Dunbar
Alexander, G. W., Carnoustie
Armitage, Eric, Halifax
Ashcroft, John, Bolton
Bainbridge, Roger, Edinburgh
Baker, Norman, Manchester
Batters, Arthur, Bolton
Bedford, Jack, Mytholmroyd
Bennett, Joseph, Birmingham
Blench, J. M., Edinburgh
Bolton, Margaret I., Aberdeen
Boustead, J. R., Sunderland
Bradney, E. H., Birmingham
Brown, Edith, Morley
Brown, Robert, Alloa
Bullock, N. H., Liverpool
Carrigan, R. H., Wingate
Carruthers, Renée E., Edinburgh
Christie, Tom, Edinburgh
Cole, G. A. H., West Bromwich
Colton, T. M., Wallasey
Cooke, E. W., Birmingham
Cooper, C. R., Seaham Harbour
Cooper, T. S., Edinburgh
Daykin, A. C., Bradford
Dimelow, Margaret I., Liverpool

Donovan, B. J., Wallasey
Dyke, G. C., Liverpool
Eaton, G., Glasgow
Egerton, Margaret, Liverpool
Eggo, Charles, Stirling
Elliott, J. O., Edinburgh
El-Makhzangi, M. R. H., Birmingham
Featonby, Emily, Aberdeen
Feeney, E. J. M., Wallasey
Fraser, Alexander, Hamilton
Furniss, Stanley, Blackpool
Garbutt, George, Boldon Colliery
Gardiner, A. F., Aberdeen
Garvin, E. D., Nottingham
Gayed, E. B., Liverpool
Gerrard, Daisy D., Morecambe
Gillespie, Jeannie, Edinburgh
Glass, H. G., Glasgow
Gledhill, Ronald, Huddersfield
Gledenberg, J. H., Liverpool
Gordon, Abe, Leeds
Graham, A. E., Edinburgh
Grant, H. J., North Shields
Green, Archer, Stockton-on-Tees
Grosset, J. B., Edinburgh
Hammond, J. L., Liverpool

Hannan, C. R., Dunbar
Hannigan, D. D., Edinburgh
Hanslow, G., Birmingham
Harris, Peggy C., Birmingham
Harrison, Frank, Burnley
Harrison, Gladys, Hartlepool
Hazeltine, Ronald, Blackpool
Higlam, Christopher, Southport
Holdsworth, R. H., Colne
Hope, Edwin, Stanley, co. Durham
Houghton, Frederick, Chorley
Hudson, Albion, Harrogate
Huggonson, J. W., Liverpool
Hume, Dennis, Hull
Humphreys, I. P., Beeston
Irvine, J. E., Edinburgh
Isherwood, Fred, Blackburn
Jones, G. L., Chester
Jones, T. M., Birkenhead
Jones, W. M., Liverpool
Kemp, Ruth V., Edinburgh
Kendall, J. A. S., Ormskirk
Kernode, Leonora, Liverpool
Kipling, S. W., Leeds
Krebs, M. J., Manchester
Laird, J. A. E., Torphins
Lambert, Enid, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Lawson, Ronald, Leeds
Lee, W. G., Wolverhampton
Lynath, Ernest, Bradford
McDonald, George, Aberdeen
Macdonald, G. H., Dundee
Marshall, Walter, West Hartlepool
Massie, Robert, Banff
Maxwell, L. H., Edinburgh
Middlemiss, J. S., Edinburgh
Milne, K. G. S., Aberdeen
Morgan, Mary R., Liverpool
Munro, I. McD., Edinburgh
Nichol, W. P., North Shields
Niman, Samuel, Middlesbrough
Nimmo, W. V. W., Gorebridge
Norrie, Annie I., Kincardine
Northrop, Douglas, Wakefield
Ogg, W. F., Edinburgh
Oxley, J. C., West Hartlepool
Parry, K. G., Liverpool
Pedavitz, H. B., Salford
Pirie, Margaret, Aberdeen
Quine, Eleanor M. C., Liverpool
Ramsay, W. R., Arbroath
Reid, C. P., Peebles
Relph, S. J., Birmingham

Richardson, F. W., Middlesbrough
Robb, L. S., Montrose
Roberts, E. L., Liverpool
Robertson, D. S., Glasgow
Robertson, H. T., L., Dundee
Robson, J. G., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Ross, E. B., Edinburgh
Ross, Ian, Sunderland
Russell, J. H., Motherwell
Rutter, Edith H., Birmingham
Sands, G. D., Bradford
Sellers, Dorothy, Liverpool
Sewell, Douglas, Newbiggin-by-Sea
Shlosberg, Samuel, Manchester
Simpson, Barbara, Stalybridge
Simpson, R. G. B., Renfrew
Smith, H. E., Southport
Snowdon, J. D., Sunderland
Soulsby, Herbert, Birtley
Stables, Constance K., Aberdeen
Steele, E. B., Carnforth
Stewart, A. E. T., Blackpool
Storey, Thomas, Bradford
Story, Doris, Carlisle
Sutcliffe, Alfred, Ossett
Swinney, B. D., Foncehouses
Sykes, V. M., Batley
Thomson, Robert, Edinburgh
Thomson, William, Burntisland
Town, J. O., Harrogate
Turnbull, W. B., Redcar
Unsworth, Llewellyn, Manchester
Walker, H. C., Bradford
Walker, J. S., Settle
Walton, G. G., Birmingham
Watson, Margaret M. T., Buckhaven
Watson, S. H., Langley Park
Webb, Mary J., Coventry
Westerman, Sydney, Leeds
White, James, Edinburgh
White, Thomas, Bradford
Whittaker, Margaret E., Blackpool
Wilberforce, R. C., Bradford
Wilkinson, Joseph, Keighley
Williams, Harry, Liverpool
Williams, H. M., Liverpool
Williams, T. B., Wrexham
Wilson, Irene H., Eskbank
Wilson, Isabella G., Edinburgh
Wilson, R. J., Birmingham
Winnard, J. G., Liverpool
Wishlade, W. W., Newton-by-Chester
Wood, Cyril, Edinburgh

PROTECTION OF WINDOWS

THE experience gained from recent air raids in this country and the results of experiments carried out by experts on the various methods of protecting windows from blast and splinters are of interest.

In a certain south-east coast town, it has been found that one of the cheapest and best methods of protecting small glass windows (excluding plate glass) from blast (not splinter) is a piece of stout brown paper about one quarter the size of and similar in shape to the pane of glass, fixed with a good strong adhesive in the centre of the pane.

The use of strips of gummed paper has not been found to be entirely satisfactory either in actual raids or as the result of experiments. Cellulose paper indicated slightly better results and strong adhesive tapes (surgical tape or straps) gave still better protection, but in all cases much has depended on the strength of the strips and their being well fixed with strong adhesive. Tapes should not be more than 4 to 5 inches apart.

All tapes or other materials last longer when applied to the inside of the glass, thus avoiding exposure to the weather.

Cellulose paper.—Tests have shown that this is rather better than ordinary thin paper but not nearly so effective as strong well-gummed adhesive tapes.

Solutions and varnishes.—The protective efficiency afforded by these products depends almost entirely on the thickness and evenness of the film applied to the glass. The product used should be both strong and flexible and should not deteriorate upon continued exposure to sun and air.

Fabric netting.—The effectiveness of this method depends on the fineness of the netting used and the strength of the adhesive. No fabric netting is known which would give satisfactory protection to plate glass.

A tried and proved protection from splinters for plate glass and for all kinds of other glass is small mesh wire netting preferably fixed on both sides of the glass.

Special types of glass, such as wired-glass and "Armourplate" glass have proved to be exceedingly efficient and have stood up undamaged under severe tests.

Whatever the type of material used, protective efficiency is largely measured by three factors: strength and flexibility of material, strength of adhesive and position of application of the protection on the glass, with the centre of the area to be protected indicated as the weakest point.

While the methods recommended above, if properly applied, afford a measure of protection against flying splinters, the glass may still come out of the frame as a sort of flexible glass mat, the splinters adhering to the reinforcement. This can still do harm and no one, inside or outside, should remain directly opposite a window.

Shutters made of three-ply, wood or steel should be very securely fixed. There is a danger of improvised protection of this type being blown in by severe blast.

Window Braces.—Replying to a question in Parliament recently the Minister of Home Security said "The value of devices of the kind has been under investigation, but the results so far obtained disclose no grounds for thinking that these devices are likely to prove as useful as the methods of protection recommended in the official publications already issued." The methods of protection recommended in official publications include those referred to above.

In some areas bombs have been dropped at night-time, windows have been blown in on a wholesale scale and bedroom floors littered with broken glass. In such cases, where inhabitants have hurriedly left their beds, they have suffered badly from cut feet. A pair of slippers or footwear of some kind should be kept handy, and care taken that there is no broken glass inside them before putting them on.

"Blackout" Offences.—At this time of the year, many proprietors of lock-up shops switch on their shop or window lights during the last hour or so of business. It is still daylight at closing time, and in a number of instances the lights have been inadvertently left burning. The police cannot take action until after "blackout" time. This has usually incurred breaking into the premises and, later, prosecution. Make sure all lights are switched off before leaving such premises.

FOOD MINISTRY CHANGE OF ADDRESS—The headquarters' staff of the Ministry of Food was transferred on July 29 from Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, to Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 8585.

TRADE NOTES

FOUR-SEASONS EAU DE COLOGNE.—The introduction by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W., of a series of this popular all-the-year-round toilet product, packed in modern standard bottles of five sizes, and three sizes of sports and voyage bottles, is being supported by a national advertising campaign. Retailers are offered, as a bonus, a plastic glass spray-counter-stand with chromium base. Display material is available. Details are elsewhere in this issue.



AURAX EAR PROTECTORS.—Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have introduced an ear plug for use in air raids under the name Aurax.

Designed by a well-known aurist, the plug is made of soft rubber, anatomically moulded to the design of the ear. One dozen pairs are issued on a coloured display card [corrected note].

SUGAREX.—In an advertisement of Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., 120-122 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, in last week's issue, the discount rate for cash orders should read 5 per cent., and not as stated.

VITAMIN B₁ IN EMPROTE.—While maintaining the original character of Emprote, advantage has been taken of modern scientific knowledge to secure addition of Vitamin B₁ by incorporating wheat germ. Show-cards are obtainable from the makers, Eustace Miles Food Co. (George King & Co., Ltd.), Albion Food Mills, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9.

CROOKES' SEDATIVE BOUILLON is a product in the form of cubes, which, when dissolved in water, makes a savoury vegetable *consommé*. The preparation is stated to be sleep-restorative but not habit-forming. Further particulars are given elsewhere in this issue by The Crookes Laboratories (British Colloids, Ltd.), Park Royal, London, N.W.10.

ATKINSONS GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE COMPETITION.—This competition, emphasising that this British made eau de Cologne is at



least equal in quality to products formerly imported from Germany, created widespread interest in the retail trade, there being an unusually large entry. The names of the winning entrants are published in the advertisement pages of this issue. We reproduce a photograph of the judges discussing the merits of some of the entries. *Left to Right*: Miss Betty Brand ("Daily Sketch"), Mr. O. F. C. Bromfield (EDITOR, THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST), and Miss Ann Seymour ("Woman and Beauty").

HOUSEHOLD FIRST-AID CHART.—The Lombio Co., Saville Laboratories, Watford, Herts, have issued a chart entitled "First Aid at First Sight," which summarises the immediate steps to be taken to deal with casualties likely to occur in the household. The chart, size 19 in. x 15 in., is printed in two colours, and includes a diagram illustrating arterial bleeding and pressure points.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Additions and Alterations to Protected List.—Optrex, Ltd., Aurax ear protectors, per pair, 1s., 9s. doz.; six doz., 8s. 6d. doz. Herts Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Minimum orders of £2 net (instead of £1 net) now sent carriage paid to retailers. Ingram & Royle, Ltd., Contrexville-Pavillon water, large, 21s. 6d. doz., 17s. doz.; 79s. 9d. case of fifty, 67s. case; small, 16s. doz., 12s. 9d. doz.; 60s. 6d. case of fifty, 49s. 9d. case. These prices also apply to Vichy Grande Grille, Vichy Hôpital and Vichy Celestins. The prices of Vichy Celestins in split quantities are: Splits, ros. doz., 8s. doz.; 75s. 6d. case of one hundred, 63s. 6d. case. Kaylene, Ltd., Magsoberent with atropine tablets, twenty tablets, 1s. 6d., 13s. 6d. doz.; sixty tablets, 4s., 30s. doz.

Deletions.—Anglo-International Producers, Ltd., Airsea brand tablets. Bristol-Myers Co., Ltd., Ingram's milk-weed cream.

Fruit preserving tablet for preparing Campden solution as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in "Growmore" Bulletin No. 3.

Bottles of 20 tablets retail 6d. each.

Trade 3s. 6d. per doz.

Bottles of 50 tablets retail 1s. each.

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See that your stocks are sufficient to meet the growing demand for the cream fixative recommended by thousands of other dentists too.

Remember 'Dentesive' is an all-British product manufactured in England, and by a special Board of Trade ruling is unaffected by the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) Order 1940.

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ESTABLISHED 1859

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Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire

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Home-Grown Drugs and Herbs

FOLLOWING the curtailment or complete stoppage of supplies of many important vegetable drugs and herbs drawn from Europe, there has been a revival of interest in English-grown products. The number of large-scale growers in this country is very limited, and there will be no lack of demand for the comparatively moderate supplies that will become available from this season's crops. We have recently surveyed the leading medicinal drug and herb-growing centres in the country and are publishing our reports in this and next week's issues. It may be said that stocks of medicinal herbs and vegetable drugs are, with some exceptions, fairly adequate for the time being. As these supplies become exhausted, however, increased production will be necessary, and the large-scale cultivators are therefore considering extending the acreage of their plantations, so that next year, given favourable weather conditions, the home market should be much better supplied. As regards supplying overseas markets, particularly the U.S.A., which in spite of its varied soils and climate is largely dependent on other countries for its vegetable drugs, and the Empire countries, which produce comparatively few of these products, the position is somewhat different, and greatly increased activity will be necessary if an attempt is to be made to capture these markets. British growers are sufficiently experienced in the cultivation of these plants to enable them to make rapid adjustments in the rate and scope of their productions to meet the needs of the moment, but the caution considered necessary by the larger concerns when planning extensions of their activities will be appreciated, for they are naturally anxious to know what protection will be given them against foreign competition at the end of the war. If the unsatisfactory experience which followed in the years after the 1914-18 war is to be repeated, the prospects of English growers in normal times are not attractive. There is little doubt, however, that if the growers could now be assured of reasonable protection against imports of foreign materials when the war is over they would feel much more justified than they are at present in substantially increasing their acreage and establishing the home industry on a permanent basis.

From a survey of cultivation details in the reviews of the firms referred to in our article, it will be seen that a well-planned scheme of working is essential to the large grower for the profitable production of medicinal plants, but this fact should not offset the possibility of increasing production among a substantial number of small-scale growers and collectors of certain medicinal plants, particularly of those which are usually described as "wild medicinals." Such potential additional sources of supply would require instruction in methods of cultivation, collection, sorting, drying and handling, and those who may be contemplating organising a herb centre, either for growing or for collection, should bear in mind that the main problem in the production of marketable-quality wild or cultivated medicinal herbs in this country is that of drying, as the principle of rapid sun-drying adopted on the continent is generally impracticable here, and the provision of special drying plant is only justified in areas where substantial quantities of material can be handled.

Limitation of Supplies Amendment

ON certain conditions businesses registered under the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) Order, 1940, are to be permitted to exclude from registration branches or departments operating under the same name or style provided such branches or departments are not themselves registrable. An example would be the retail branches of a firm which is registered on account of its manufacturing activities. This is made clear by the new Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) (No. 3) Order (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 1320) issued by the Board of Trade. Conditions to be fulfilled before advantage can be taken of the concession under the new Order are:—(1) that separate accounts and records should have been maintained at all relevant times for the "registrable" and the "non-registrable" branches or departments, including records showing clearly all transfer of controlled goods between them and, (2) that the registered person should give written notice to the Board of Trade before August 15, 1940, that he wishes these provisions to be applied to his business.

If these conditions are complied with, and the Board makes no direction to the contrary, the registered person may treat his excluded branches or departments as though they were separate unregistered persons. This means that the stock-in-trade of the excluded departments at June 6, 1940, can be freely sold and that restriction is applied only to the controlled goods passing into the departments on and after that date. The effect of this provision so far as other registered persons are concerned is that supplies may be made freely to a person who has taken advantage of it, no matter for which department of his business the supplies are intended. The obligation is placed, however, on that person to see that the supplies of controlled goods reaching the non-registrable parts of his business are restricted in accordance with the requirements of the Order, whether they are goods transferred from another branch of his own business or goods bought from another manufacturer or wholesaler, and whether they are in fact delivered through the registrable part of his business or direct to the non-registrable departments or branches. The same Order also provides that the exemption from the terms of the previous Order granted to small manufacturers is not to be granted to businesses commencing the manufacture of controlled goods after July 23. In this way, businesses whose trade has been restricted by the Order will be protected against unfair competition arising from businesses that have come into being at a later date.

Income Tax Deductions at Source

THE Financial Secretary to the Treasury announced in the House of Commons, on July 25, that income tax deductions at source would commence on November 1, in the case of employees assessed on a yearly basis, and on January 1, 1941, in the case of manual workers whose assessments are on a half-yearly basis. Describing the proposed machinery for deducting the tax at source, Captain Crookshank said the assessment would be made upon the employee, who would get the usual notification. Assuming there was no disagreement between the employee and the Income Tax authorities, the Collector of Taxes would send a notification to the employer, who would have had nothing whatever to do with the assessment, and who would be completely ignorant of how the tax had been computed. In the case of employees assessed on a yearly basis, the notification would be received by the employer in October, and the deduction of tax due on January 1 would be made in the months from November to April. On receipt of the notification from the Collector of Taxes the employer would divide up the sum among the number of pay days and make an equal deduction on each occasion. In April, the employer would receive notification of the amount due for the next July instalment, and that would be deducted in the months from May to October. The employer would then have to pay to the Exchequer not later than the fifteenth day of the next month the amount which he had collected during the month, so that the money would be passed, so far as practicable, straight to the Exchequer.

In the case of manual workers who are weekly wage earners, and who are assessed half-yearly on the basis of the income which they have earned in the half-year just closed, the tax on their earnings from April 5 to October 5 this year would be assessed as soon as possible after the end of that period. It was proposed that notification should be sent some time before that date and the deductions made in the six months January 1 to June 30. The same system would apply to the next half-yearly period.

In the event of a firm going bankrupt, nothing would happen to the detriment of the employee who had paid his tax but, so far as the firm was concerned, the tax which it had collected would be a debt due to the State. In the event of an employee being dismissed or changing his employment, and who may have had some deductions made in respect of tax, the Collector of Taxes will seek to collect the balance of what is still due, either directly or by making arrangements for the next employer to be notified how much of the tax remains outstanding; the deductions will then be made in the new place of employment. If, in the event of a dispute, there were delay in sending the notification to

the employer, the deductions would have to be made at such a rate that the complete amount of the half-year's instalment would be collected by the end of the half-year. If a case went to appeal, it would be possible for the employee to ask that the amount of the tax which was not in dispute should be deducted in this manner, and that could be done. Refunds would be dealt with by the Income Tax authorities in the ordinary way, and would not concern the employer.

The Price of Ergot

For some weeks past successive shipment quotations for Spanish-Portuguese ergot have been characterised by a rapidly decreasing scale of values. As recently as six weeks ago, business was reported done at a forward price of about 20s. to 21s. per lb., c.i.f., which is nearly three times the value of today's quotation of about 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for August-September shipment. During this period the steady decline in forward prices has not been reflected to any great extent in the spot market, because of the very small stocks held. It is now apparent, however, that the recent cheaper shipment values are bringing about an increasing degree of irregularity in the London market, and holders' present ideas of values seem to vary widely. Prices have been quoted this week at the former figure of 22s. 6d. per lb. (sellers), but figures of less than half this price have been indicated in other quarters as a fair market price. There are probably plenty of buyers at less than 10s., but it is doubtful if holders would as yet accept this comparatively low figure. At the present stage, the true spot sales value of ergot is, therefore, difficult to define, and it will be interesting to note the figure at which the market eventually settles down.

PATENTS LAW AMENDMENTS

UNDER the Emergency Powers (Defence) General Regulations, No. 1328, 1940, the following amendments to the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939, have been made, dated July 24, 1940.

After Regulation sixty D of the principal Regulations there shall be inserted the following Regulation:—

60E.—(1) Section three of the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939, (which relates to the power of the comptroller to suspend trade mark rights of an enemy or an enemy subject) shall have effect, with the requisite modifications, in relation to unregistered trade marks as it has effect in relation to registered trade marks.

(2) At the end of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the said section three there shall be inserted the words "and, if the comptroller so requires, being such a description or means of reference as will be open to the public use."

(3) Where a licence under a patent is in force by virtue of an order made under section two of the said Act, or the comptroller proposes to make an order under that section granting a licence under a patent, and it is made to appear to the comptroller that it is difficult or impracticable to describe or refer to an article or substance manufactured under the patent without the use of a trade mark registered in respect of that article or substance or of an unregistered trade mark used in relation thereto, the comptroller may make an order in relation to the trade mark under subsection (2) of the said section three on the application of the licensee, or of the person in whose favour he proposes to make the order granting the licence under the patent, as the case may be, notwithstanding that the trade mark is not and has not been in the proprietorship, or registered in the name, of an enemy or an enemy subject as mentioned in subsection (1) of the said section three.

TRADE-MARK APPLICATIONS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal" July 17, 1940)

- "PLUVITE"; for chemicals to purify water (1) (IV). By The Liverpool Borax Co., Ltd., 6 St. Paul's Square, Liverpool, 3. 610,214.
- "Zoom"; for agricultural chemicals excluding weed killers (1) (IV). By Nutrition Research Laboratories, Inc., 332 South Michigan Avenue, City of Chicago, U.S.A. 611,079.
- "ALFINOX," "REMEX," "FERIN" and "SROLIT"; for scientific and industrial chemicals, etc. (1) (IV). By F. & M. Supplies, Ltd., 21/23 Coldharbour, London, E.14. 611,686/91/98 and 611,700.
- "CETOL"; for industrial chemicals (1) (IV). By Price's (Bromborough), Ltd., Bromborough, nr. Birkenhead. 611,764.
- "SANTOFLEX"; for vulcanisation antioxidants (1) (IV). By Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 611,806 (Associated).
- "VAPORAX"; for photographic papers (1) (IV). By J. Halden & Co., Ltd., Rowsley Grove, Reddish, Stockport. 611,965.
- "META" (design); for killing weeds and vermin (5) (IV). By Lonza Elektrizitätswerke und Chemische Fabriken Aktiengesellschaft, Gampel, Canton of Valais, Switzerland. 610,393 (Associated).
- "SPERSUL"; for insecticides and fungicides (5) (IV). By Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Ravens Lane, Berkhamstead, Herts. 611,288.
- "HYLAB"; for medicinal preparations, and "HYFA," "HYFAB," "HYCORT" and "HYTHY"; for medicinal hormone preparations (5) (IV). By H. Morris, Pentlands, Boreham Wood, Elstree. 611,446/7/8/9/50 (all Associated).
- "SHEPPAL"; for cattle medicines (5) (IV). By B. C. Kerr, High Street, Billingshurst, Sussex 611,847.
- "WYN-O-THERM"; for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, invalids' foods, plasters, etc. (5) (IV). By Amovan, Ltd., Wymbro Laboratories, Southfield Lane, Bradford, Yorks. 611,944 (Associated).

RECENT RESEARCH

Bitter Tonic Without Strychnine.—Münch and Pratt ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," 1940 (p. 204), have conducted investigations to produce a satisfactory bitter tonic that would be less poisonous than those containing quinine and strychnine) from which deaths, particularly of children, have been reported.)

Using previous studies on the relative bitternesses of strychnine and quinine, they confirmed that brucine is three times as bitter as strychnine, and found brucine to have about one-fiftieth the toxicity of strychnine. The bitterness threshold of quinine was 10 mgm. per litre, of strychnine 2.25 mgm. per litre, and of brucine 0.8 mgm. per litre. Brucine is twelve times as bitter as quinine.

A series of elixirs was prepared using various ratios of quinine to brucine. A ratio of 8 gm. of quinine hydrochloride to 0.05 gm. of brucine sulphate (corresponding approximately to 6.5 gm. of quinine to 0.045 gm. of brucine, or 150:1) gave a solution essentially as bitter as the official (U.S.) elixir of iron, quinine and citrine. The formula suggested is:—

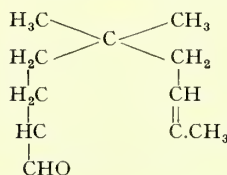
Elixir Ferri, Quininae et Brucinae

Tincture of ferric citrochloride	125 cc.
Quinine hydrochloride	8 gm.
Brucine sulphate	50 mgm.
Compound spirit of orange	10 cc.
Alcohol	240 cc.
Glycerin	300 c.c.
Distilled water, q. s.	1000 cc.

Average dose, 4 cc.

A ratio of one hundred and fifty parts of quinine to one part of brucine is equally effective in uncoated pill or tablet form.

New Substance for Perfumery.—Most unsaturated cyclic ketones react weakly with ethyl chloracetate in presence of sodium alcoholate; 1.1.4-trimethyl cycloheptene-3-one-5 is stated to have proved an exception, and to be easily reacted with an alkaline alcoholate to give a glycerin ester that can be saponified to an acid,



and the acid then deprived of a carboxyl group to provide the desired aldehyde. The method of preparation proposed is to add a mixture of 32 gm. of 1.1.4-trimethyl cycloheptene-3-one-5 and 39.4 gm. of ethyl chloracetate, drop by drop and under constant agitation, to a solution of 23.1 gm. of sodium methylate in 100 gm. of benzene. The methylate solution is chilled to 10° C. and the ketone and chloracetate mixture

are at a temperature not exceeding 20° C. The mixture is allowed to stand for twenty-four hours and neutralised with acetic acid. The ester can be removed by any usual process, and is found to have a boiling point of 124° C. at a pressure of 4 mm. of mercury. Its composition for the formula $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3$ is calculated to give C = 70.54 per cent. and H = 9.31 per cent. Analysis gives C = 70.48 per cent. and H = 9.39 per cent. 36 gm. of this ester is mixed with 20 gm. of potassium hydroxide in 50 per cent. solution and 60 c.c. of water, and the mixture is warmed to 30° C. Then 13 gm. of oxalic acid is added and warming in a water bath is continued until the reaction no longer gives off carbon dioxide. The aldehyde can be removed from the remaining solution by means of a steam current. Its formula is given above.

Pyridylmercuric Germicidal Compounds.—Many inorganic compounds of mercury which, like corrosive sublimate, are relatively strong germicides, are, because of their high toxicity, not ideal for general disinfection. In recent years many organic mercurials have attained importance. Mercuration of the pyridine ring has hitherto presented difficulty, however, and the accomplishment of this object forms the subject of an investigation by Swaney, Skeetes and Shreve ("Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," 32.3,360). Prior to the commencement of this work only one simple pyridylmercuric compound of the type $\text{X}-\text{Hg}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}$ (in which mercury is attached to carbon) had been reported. The authors found that mercuration of pyridine is greatly influenced by the presence of water, and that polymercuration can be minimised by arresting the reaction at the point of incipient sludging. In this way, up to about 50 per cent. yields of pyridylmercuric compounds of high germicidal potency were obtained. The compounds were strong germicides of relatively low host toxicity. Substituent groups, such as amino or methyl, increased the ease of mercuration but lowered the germicidal activity of the resulting mercurials. On the whole, state the authors, the pyridylmercuric compounds are slightly weaker germicides against *Staphylococcus aureus* than the corresponding phenylmercuric derivatives, although 3-pyridylmercuric chloride exhibited a stronger bacteriostatic activity against *B. coli* than any mercurial tested. The superior solubility of the pyridylmercuric compounds favours their possible use in medicine and in many industrial applications, such as antimould agents in the paper and glue industries and as disinfectants for plant seeds, cosmetics, soaps, etc.

BRITISH DRUGS AND HERBS

A CONSIDERABLE amount of interest has quite recently been focused on the British medicinal plant and wild herb industry, since supplies of many of these materials from certain European countries have been cut off. The following survey of the conditions in this country has been conducted with the object of giving readers an idea of the exact position of English growers and the plans they are making to extend their present activities.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.—The association of this company with the cultivation of medicinal plants dates back to the time of its inception in 1833, when Stafford Allen, a miller in Amersham, and a nephew of William Allen, F.R.S. (first president of the Pharmaceutical Society), entered into partnership with Charles May, a herb grower and distiller of essential oils, under the style May & Allen, in North Street (now Cowper Street), Finsbury, London, E.C.2. The partnership was formed to carry out the grinding of drugs and herbs, and was also a result of the movement started by William Allen to put an end to the widespread practice of adulteration of drugs and medicinal herbs—then an accepted custom of the trade. For example, it was usual to allow a loss of four pounds to the hundredweight in powdering, irrespective of actual loss; if the loss proved greater than four pounds it was made up to this amount with some inert matter.

The business has continually developed, its control passing through several generations of the Allen family (see *C. & D.*, June 24, 1933, p. 667). The present board of the company consists of Messrs. P. E. Harding (chairman), G. Stafford Allen and K. C. Allen (joint managing directors), R. K. Allen and R. P. Merritt. In 1899 certain manufacturing processes and the distillation of a number of oils were transferred from Finsbury (the company's recent headquarters, the present headquarters being at their new premises at Wharf Road, City Road, London, N.1) to a site in Suffolk, where farms were acquired and a factory erected. It is on these farms—which were recently visited by a member of the *C. & D.* editorial staff—that the present large-scale cultivation of medicinal plants is carried on under the supervision of Mr. G. Stafford Allen, one of the managing directors of the company. The total area occupied by the farms is close upon 300 acres, for which a permanent staff of about twenty-five farm hands is employed, in addition to those engaged in the adjoining pharmaceutical works and drug mills. At certain times of the year, however, this number is supplemented with extra hands to assist in harvesting some of the crops. One of the chief factors in the successful organising of the farms and in the production of the finest yield of the more important medicinal plants is rotation of crops. The system adopted by Messrs. Stafford Allen for the majority of plants is to arrange that in the ordinary arable farming land medicinal crops are given a change of soil, in order that the condition of the ground may be brought back into proper fertility for, on account of the number of years that certain crops have to remain in the soil, a good deal of fertility is taken out of it by the end of the period. Land used for belladonna and lavender cultivation receives a dressing of lime once during the rotation. Several naturally-varying types of soils occur on the farms, so that the most suitable kind of land can be found for the cultivation of any particular plant. Of the many medicinal plants grown at the farms, the following are the principal:—*Digitalis*, belladonna and henbane for drying and extracting; lavender, chamomile, peppermint, dill and clary sage for the distilling of essential oil. Stramonium, aconite, valerian, pyrethrum, broom, dandelion and wild lettuce are also cultivated. Of these, the first eight are the plants to which most of the land is allocated. The following details relate to the cultivation of five of the most important.

DIGITALIS.—Seeds of *Digitalis purpurea* are sown in boxes in spring, and when the seedlings are two to three inches high they are planted out in a good mixed loamy soil; this soil ensures a sturdier plant than that found growing wild in more sandy soils. By the end of the year, a large growth of leaves can be collected. This season many acres are given over to digitalis cultivation, and early in the autumn quantities up to one ton of fresh leaves per day will be collected. The collection extends over a period of five to six weeks. As soon as each day's batch of leaves reaches the works it is passed immediately into the drying rooms, and within twenty-four hours, having been exposed to a maximum temperature of 140° F., the leaves are completely dry. Great care is taken in this process. After drying, the leaf is broken up by specially designed machinery into pieces of such a size as to render the drug easily recognisable and to facilitate bulking; at the same time extraneous soil that may have become attached to the under-side of the leaves is removed, so that the ash content is low. Afterwards the broken leaf is bulked and biologically standardised. Prepared under such strict control, it retains its potency—if stored in an air-tight container—for two years. Climatic conditions are found to have little effect on the glycosidal content of the leaf, and no correlation has yet been established between potency and rainfall. Occasionally, white-flowered strains of *D. purpurea* find their way into the main crop of the purple-flowered variety, but it has not been established that their

glycosidal content differs materially from that of the latter. It might be noted here that foxglove is one of the few plants that are grown for the company's use by neighbouring farmers. The variety *Digitalis lanata* is grown in Suffolk but on a much smaller scale than *D. purpurea*. As the leaves of this plant are much smaller than those of the purple foxglove and the plants themselves are less profuse in their growth, the yield per acre is smaller. An extended cultivation of *D. lanata* on the company's farms is at present under consideration.

BELLADONNA.—This requires a good limy soil. A small crop of leaves is taken late in the summer from plants in their first year, but during the second year the yield is much larger, and the plants are at their best up to the third and fourth years. After this they deteriorate and are replaced. Normally belladonna withstands all kinds of weather, but the frosts in the early months of this year killed off a great number of plants, seriously reducing the size of the crop. Largely owing to European competition, the cultivation of belladonna has lately been somewhat limited, but now several more acres have been devoted to it and from the increased acreage a large yield may reasonably be expected next year. Part of the belladonna crop is taken to the works immediately after collection and dried; the remainder is used fresh in the preparation of green extract of belladonna, B.P. 1898. This has long been a speciality of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd. At one time a total of approximately 100 tons of fresh leaves was grown on the company's farms in one season. Whereas the dried leaves are used in preparing the tincture of belladonna, the root also is collected for preparation of the liquid extract and plasters.

HENBANE.—This is usually sown following a well-manured root crop such as mangel wurzels, and is sown directly on to a well-drained soil in which the plants are to be grown; that is, no transplanting is carried out. When the plants are several inches high they are thinned out as necessary. A small crop is taken from the plants in the first year; during the second an extra manuring is given, and at this stage a good rainfall is essential for an abundant crop. Increased acreage is being given on the company's farms to the cultivation of this plant and also to stramonium. With most plants a small portion of the crop is left in the ground after collection or lifting of the main crop, so that seeds may develop for the next year's sowing.

LAVENDER.—This is propagated from small cuttings taken about November and transplanted the following May and again in the autumn of the same year, so that more space can be given to each plant. As a rule, the plants yield a very small crop of flowers in the second year, and are seldom cut at this stage. They are at their best during the third, fourth and fifth years, after which time the bushes are destroyed. In the collection, the flowers are cut with long stems, which are afterwards trimmed off, being low in oil content. If the flower heads are required for oil production, they are not cut until the flowers are almost fully open, when the oil is at its highest, but, if on the other hand, the flowers are required for drying for sale as such, they are gathered just before they open.

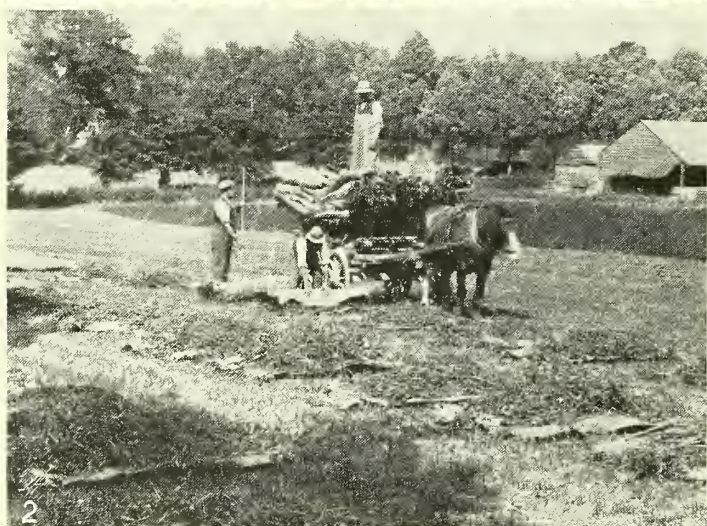
CLARY SAGE.—This plant (*Salvia sclarea*) has been cultivated for the past five years by the company, who claim to be the only large-scale growers in this country. It is grown for its valuable essential oil, which is used as a fixative in perfumes, and it is stated to exert a unique influence on the odour and tenacity of eau de Cologne.

A factor which contributes largely to the successful cultivation of medicinal plants on the Stafford Allen farms is the use of the right kind of manure, and one containing a high proportion of pig manure is found to be the richest. For this purpose no less than from 700 to 800 pedigree pigs are kept constantly on the farms, and numerous successes have been won with the animals at Royal and County shows. The pigs are all bred for bacon production by the company's own experts, and special attention has been given to the construction of the sties with a view to ensuring the most hygienic conditions for the animals. Large quantities of prickly comfrey and other plants are grown especially for them on the farms. The company is fortunate in having, in the centre of the herb-growing fields, its up-to-date drug mills, laboratories and oil distilleries, which are carried on under the supervision of Mr. Harold Deane, Ph.C., F.I.C. Here, in addition to the handling of plants grown on the farms, many other activities are carried out in connexion with the production of the company's galenicals and essential oils.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., are willing to purchase small quantities of drugs that are in short supply, provided the material has been carefully dried and is in good condition.

The following details are from the company's crop report for 1940. Owing to frost earlier in the year no belladonna root has been lifted. There has been a good crop of second-year biennial plants of henbane; leaf and flower of good alkaloidal content have been harvested. Prospects of a good crop of high-testing digitalis leaf are favourable. Lavender bushes have stood up well to the severe winter. There will be a fair amount of clary sage flowers to be cut for distilling. Dill plants are in excellent order and should produce a good supply of seed for distillation.

HERB CULTIVATION IN ENGLAND



At the Suffolk farms of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd. 1, A belladonna plantation. 2, Gathering peppermint in clove mats. 3, Cutting lavender.

At the Bedfordshire farms of Potter & Clarke, Ltd. 4, Weighing meadow-sweet. 5, Cutting and cleaning yarrow. 6, Inside a drying kiln.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.—The foundation of this business was laid as long ago as in 1811, when Henry Potter took premises at 65 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., as a vendor of herbs and seeds and an importer of leeches. In 1873 Charles Clarke became a partner in the firm, which was renamed in the same year Potter, Son & Clarke. In 1881, the firm assumed the name Potter & Clarke and, following expansion of the business, premises were later taken in Artillery Lane, London, E.1., the present headquarters of the concern. A herb farm was established at Carshalton, Surrey, in 1897, and three years later the area under cultivation on the farm was increased to forty acres. A further extension in the herb farm to sixty acres was made in 1904. Two years later, "Potter's Cyclopædia of Botanical Drugs and Preparations" was compiled by R. C. Wren, F.L.S., who had become a partner in the firm in 1896. The firm was formed into a limited company in 1907. It is of interest to note that Messrs. Potter & Clarke have for many years supplied nosegays and sweet-smelling herbs for use as "strewings" to the Corporation of London—a survival of the ancient custom of spreading herbs in court rooms, etc., for preventing the spread of the plague and for purifying the atmosphere when ventilation was poor. It is for this service that, at least since 1886, the company has had the right to use the Arms of the City of London. The company's present herb-growing farms in Bedfordshire were acquired in 1928 and occupy about sixty acres, approximately half of which is devoted to the cultivation of medicinal herbs and the remainder to miscellaneous herbs, to allow for a suitable rotation of crops. In addition to the large quantities of plants grown on this farm, Potter & Clarke, Ltd., claim to be the largest buyers in England of medicinal herbs, roots, barks, flowers, seeds, etc. The present board of the company consists of Messrs. Henry Potter, R. C. Wren, W. Potter-Mackenrot, C. Potter-Mackenrot and E. C. Wren.

In an interview with the manager of the farm, a representative of the C. & D. editorial staff learnt that arrangements are made with many neighbouring farms by which herbs are grown under contract by the latter and taken to the company's own drug mills for drying. In this way, no fewer than a hundred varieties of herbs are collected each year from farms in East Anglia. The company has an elaborate system of collecting the herbs and this involves regular motor-lorry journeys throughout several counties to the herb-collecting centres. By this method, a crop of dandelion root amounting to over twenty-five tons is collected each year from the various centres. The quantities of sage and parsley collected are infinitely greater, as much as 120 tons of the former and 150 tons of the latter being brought in annually by the company's vans from farms in the vicinity. For certain varieties of herbs the company's vans go as far afield as Wales. For these, however, the journeys are less frequent, the herbs being dried by the growers on the spot and accumulated until van loads have been collected. It is understood that English-grown medicinal and culinary herbs are considered to be of a higher quality in general than those grown on the Continent, and this would appear to be borne out by the fact that demand for English-grown herbs has increased steadily year by year since the company's farm was established twelve years ago. To cope with the enormous quantities of herbs—wild and cultivated—which are brought to the company's farms, arrangements for rapid drying have had to be made, and the present plant, which has been specially constructed for the purpose, usually dries between four and five tons of fresh herbs per day. The staff required to handle these large quantities of herbs, however, is surprisingly small, and it is learned that on the farm, which is concerned solely with the growing and drying of the herbs, about eight men are permanently employed on the land and approximately ten on the drying kilns. To ensure the best yields from the lands devoted to herb cultivation, a good mixed farm manure is used, often in conjunction with artificial fertilisers. The latter usually consist of ammonium sulphate or nitrate of soda in the proportion, for the majority of crops, of one hundredweight per acre. The mixture is usually sprinkled lightly on to the soil during showery weather whenever the crop shows signs of requiring extra nourishment. For the purposes of rotation of crops, beetroot, potatoes, turnips and holy thistle (*Carbenia benedicta*) are grown on the land used for herb cultivation, the last-named being grown frequently to "clean up" the ground. Of the many varieties of medicinal and culinary herbs grown on the company's farms the following are herbs to which special attention is given:—

SAGE.—This requires a light, sandy soil and good cultivation. A liberal supply of farm manure is given to the soil in the winter, in the proportion of half a ton per acre, then a further dressing of ammonium sulphate, ten hundredweight per acre, is given just before the seeds are sown, about April. Some time between September and November, it is cut and then the land is ploughed up, as the second year's crop is somewhat inferior and uneconomical. Although sage can be propagated by "slipping," it is found that, for purposes of herb-collecting, plants grown from seed provide a better yield. This is one of the most expensive crops to cultivate, owing to the special care required in its early stages.

SOUTHERNWOOD.—All the crops of this plant (*Artemisia abrotanum*) are grown on the company's own farms, and between six and seven acres are devoted to its cultivation. This is believed to be the largest

area in the country given to the cultivation of this plant. It is grown in a medium mixed loam and propagated by means of slips taken from the main stem in showery weather. Plants are allowed to grow two years before cutting, which takes place in August and September when the fresh, young shoots are selected. The plants continue to give good crops for four or five years.

HYSSOP.—The company's supplies of this also are grown entirely on their own farms, and some six acres are given over to its cultivation. Considerable difficulty is experienced when the plants—grown from seed and thinned out—are in their early stages, but later they become much hardier. The plants are cut about July of the second year.

Mention may also be made of the following important herbs cultivated on the company's farms:—Mint (*Mentha viridis*), of which 100 tons of fresh plant are collected from the various contracting firms annually; wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), a plant which can be cut after the second year for a period of about six to eight years and of which the company has about four acres under cultivation; white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), which requires a good cultivation in a rich, loamy soil and to which on the firm's plantations about six acres are devoted. Large quantities of burnet, marjoram and thyme are also cultivated on the company's farms. Plans are under consideration for a substantial increase in the acreage under cultivation here and on neighbouring farms to meet the increased demands for medicinal herbs resulting from the present international situation and, in order to cope with the greater amount of material to be dealt with, a further drying kiln is in course of construction and will shortly be ready for operation.

The company's herb crop report, 1940, states that comfrey, meadow-sweet, balm, yarrow, wormwood, melilot, hyssop, rue, southernwood, mint and sage are good crops. Peppermint, fennel, scullcap, horehound, are medium crops, and poppy heads fair; cultivation of the last-named has been reduced.

J. W. Seymour.—The following herb crop report from the Lincolnshire farms of this firm has recently been sent to us.

PEPPERMINT.—The crop this year is good and it is expected that there will be a moderate yield of good-quality oil.

DILL.—Crops have been fair this year and the plants are now well seeded.

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.—The following is a report on the herb crops grown on the farms of this company this year.

PEPPERMINT.—Considering the dry periods during the last couple of months the crops are better than had been expected, and the recent rainfalls have arrived about the right time to produce a fair crop when the plants are ready for collecting.

LAVENDER.—The crops this year have been particularly disappointing, and on account of the severe attacks of scab a considerable number of bushes have had to be destroyed.

CHAMOMILE.—Crops of this plant have been limited to about two acres this year, but the condition of the plants is quite satisfactory and a fair crop can reasonably be expected.

The Herb Farm, Ltd.—This company, situated in Seal, Sevenoaks, is concerned not so much with the production of large quantities of herbs as with large variety, for one of its functions is to act as a training ground for students, particularly those wishing to gain some knowledge of the growing and preparing for market of culinary and medicinal herbs before starting growing for themselves. The farm provides fresh herbs in very great variety to manufacturing houses. It has also exported plants and seeds to the Empire, e.g., batches of lavender plants were sent to Kenya when the lavender industry was being started there. The layout of herb gardens and the supply of plants for them is another branch of activity, and in peace-time several tons of flowers are grown for pot-pourri. At the present time the plantations of aconite, valerian, henbane, digitalis and belladonna are being extended, and this year seed of a large variety of plants will be collected for this purpose. The culinary herbs are a special feature of the farm, and sage, thyme, lemon thyme, marjoram, savory, tarragon and mint are all grown, dried and prepared for market. With these herbs the aim has always been quality and not cheapness, and a considerable demand has been experienced in spite of the much cheaper imported material.

A number of students trained at the farm are now running herb farms of their own, and they mostly work in conjunction with this concern, as the varied soils provide facilities for growing a larger number of crops than could profitably be attempted in one place, and also allow of the bulking of small parcels of produce for marketing. Great importance is attached to the actual drying, and it is found that once the principles are grasped, adaptation for drying is possible in many places such as barns, sheds, greenhouses, etc. It is the opinion of the company that under present conditions greater use could be made of many wild drug plants, provided the necessary steps be taken to assure adequate drying. The company is conducting its policy along these lines and is already receiving contributions from amateurs.

(To be concluded)

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations recorded for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs, essential oils, etc., represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. shipment quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges which arise under the present state of emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, July 31

THE recent quiet tone in the markets has continued throughout the week, with business mostly of a routine character. Spot goods have been in fair demand, but the shipment markets continue difficult, with little inducement to importers to undertake forward business. The exchange rate for the Portuguese escudo is now among those fixed by the Bank of England. There are no important price changes to record in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS; rather more inquiry has been received and conditions are generally steady.

Crude Drugs

Conditions in the drug markets have been on the quiet side, though there has been a steady routine demand for products for home trade. Some sources of supply continue difficult and, in consequence, shipment business has been on a reduced scale. Business in AGAR continues moderate, and there are still no offers from Japan. A good inquiry is being received for CURAÇAO ALOES. BUCHU appears to be neglected, and values are firm at last week's quotation. JAPANESE CAMPHOR is in good demand, but there appears to be little left in first hands. Some inquiry is reported for 1940 CASCARA SAGRADA peel, but slight business appears to have been done. The CLOVES market has shown some activity, but quotations are unchanged. DESICCATED COCONUT is firm. The position of both Norwegian and British medicinal COD LIVER OIL is unchanged; it is reported from Canada that a recent Order in Council, withholding licences for export from that country of cod livers and cod liver oil unless approved by the War-time Prices and Trade Board, has been superseded by a further Order prohibiting export, without similar approval, of fish livers, fish oils, fish liver oils, and fish visceral oils. The spot market for Spanish-Portuguese ERGOT is irregular owing to the recent drastic reductions in shipment prices, and spot holders' quotations vary considerably. HONEY remains firm. MATTO GROSSO IPECACUANHA continues to be firmly held on spot at the prices quoted last week. CHINESE MENTHOL has been in fair demand, but Japanese is neglected. PEPPERS have also been in fair demand. RUBBER closed firm but quiet. Some fair arrivals of SENEGA are reported; shipment values are firmer. SENNA is firm and all quotations are at last week's figures.

Essential Oils

Dealers report only moderate business during the past week; as several normal sources of supply of essential oils are now cut off as a result of the war situation, it is sometimes difficult for them to quote definite prices for these goods. In some instances, therefore, the values indicated are necessarily only approximate and should be regarded as a basis for negotiation. ANISE continues quiet, with quotations unchanged. CASSIA is firm on spot. Prices for all descriptions of CLOVE are firm. Sicilian LEMON continues nominal on spot, and prices would have to be negotiated. LEMONGRASS for shipment is easy. There has been no recent change in the controlled price of LINSEED. PALMAROSA continues firm. Both Chinese and Japanese PEPPERMINT have been in good demand. ROSEMARY is firm.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Wednesday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	July 24	July 31
Belgian Congo	Frs. to £	nominal	176½*	176½*
Buenos Aires	Paper pesos to £	—	17·02*	17·02*
Java	Florins to £	12·107	7·60*	7·60*
Lisbon	Esc. to £	110	100	100*
Madrid	Ptas. to £	25·24½	37·25	37·25
Montreal	Dols. to £	4·86½	4·45*	4·45*
New York	Dols. to £	nominal	4·03*	4·03*
Shanghai	Per dollar	—	3½d.	3½d.
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18·150	16·90*	16·90*
Yokohama	Per yen	28.	18. 3d.	18. 2½d.
Zurich	Frs. to £	22·2115	17·75*	17·75*

* Rate fixed by Bank of England. Bank rate, 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A STEADY, moderate business is being done and the general tone is well maintained.

ACETANILIDE.—Inquiry moderate; market steady. B.P. levis, for prompt delivery, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' prices are firm on spot. Quotations for one cwt., about 25s. to 27s. 6d. per lb.; smaller quantities, up to about 30s. per lb. for crystals, with powder 3d. per lb. extra.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' prices are maintained as follows:—

Quantity	In containers of					
	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
1 lb. and under 4 lb.	s. d. 3 10½	s. d. 3 9	—	—	—	—
4 lb. and under 7 lb.	3 9½	3 8	3 7½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb.	3 8½	3 7	3 6½	3 6½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb.	3 7½	3 6	3 5½	3 5½	3 5	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	3 6½	3 5	3 4½	3 4½	3 4	3 3½
Not less than 1 cwt.	2 11½	2 10	2 9½	2 9½	2 9*	2 8½
Not less than 5 cwt.	2 11	2 9½	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½	2 8
Not less than 10 cwt.	2 10	2 8½	2 8½	2 7½	2 7½	2 7

* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, ½d. per lb. less.

Sale is subject to an undertaking on part of buyer not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time of sale.

ASPIRIN TABLETS.—Makers' agreed scale of prices for bulk quantities continues as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. 1½d.; 5,000, 2s. 11½d.; 10,000, 2s. 10½d.; 25,000, 2s. 8½d.; 50,000, 2s. 7½d.; 100,000, 2s. 6½d.; 250,000, 2s. 6d.; 500,000, 2s. 5½d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 4½d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 3½d. per 1,000. All bulk sales are subject to re-sale clause.

ATROPINE.—No change in makers' prices per oz., as follows:—ALKALOID, 21s. per oz.; 4 oz. at 16s. 6d. and 25 oz. at 20s. per oz. SULPHATE, 16s. 6d. per oz.; 4 oz. at 16s. and 25 oz. at 15s. 6d. per oz. Bottles, under 5 gm. or ½ oz., corked, 3d.; stoppered, 5d.; 5 gm. to 25 gm. or ½ oz. to 1 oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 6d.; 25 gm. or 1 oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 7½d.; 50 gm. or 2 oz., corked, 4d.; stoppered, 9d. each; 100 gm. and over, included in price; tubes, per 100, 5-gr., 10s. 6d.; 10-gr., 12s. 3d.; 15-gr., 14s.

BARBITONE.—A small spot business at firm prices. Spot, one cwt., 22s. per lb.; 28 lb., 23s.; smaller quantities, up to 26s., ex store.

BENZALDEHYDE.—Makers are quoting at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Spot, in limited supply, is quoted at from 2s. per lb. for bulk quantities, up to 2s. 3d. per lb. for small parcels.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—The price quoted by makers is from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices per lb. are steady, as follows:—

	Under 4 lb.	4 lb. and under 8 lb.	8 lb. and under 28 lb.	28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	Not less than 1 cwt.
Carbonate	s. d. 11 3	s. d. 10 9	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 8 7	s. d. 8 4
Citrate	13 4	12 10	12 1	10 4	10 1
Nitrate, cryst.	7 7	7 1	6 4	5 7	5 4
Oxide	15 4	14 10	14 1	12 0	11 9
Salicylate	11 9	11 3	10 6	9 0	8 9
Subchloride	14 11	14 5	13 8	11 8	11 5
Subgallate	11 11	11 5	10 8	9 2	8 11
Subnitrate	9 11	9 5	8 8	7 6	7 3

Rebate of threepence per lb. allowed off 1-cwt. prices on sales of not less than 2 cwt., or against contracts of not less than 2 cwt., provided whole of contract quantity is ordered within three months. Prices net. Payments in fourteen days. For quantities of 28 lb. and upwards in the home trade, an extra charge of threepence per lb. is made for 1-lb. cartons and 1-lb. parcels, and it is a condition of re-sale that this extra charge shall apply even when repacking into 1-lb. cartons or 1-lb. parcels is effected by the purchaser. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. are not subject to this extra charge. Under present conditions all prices and sale conditions are named without engagement.

BORAX (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue steady: Granulated, £31; crystals, £32; powder, £32 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots. Commercial quality, £8 per ton less.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—No change in makers' quotations: Granulated, £45 10s.; crystals, £46 10s.; powder, £47 10s. per ton, in cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots. Commercial qualities, £8 per ton less.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices unchanged: POTASSIUM, B.P., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 2d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 2s. 3d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9½d. SODIUM, B.P., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 4½d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 2s. 5½d.; 28 lb., 3s. AMMONIUM, B.P.C., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 5½d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 2s. 6½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 1d. Net. Rise-and-fall and re-sale clauses apply. Without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities. 28-lb. parcels and 1-cwt. cases or kegs free.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Makers are quoting up to 1s. 8d. per lb., for small quantities.

CITRATES.—The following scale shows makers' prices:—

POTASSIUM, B.P.	In containers of					
	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 2 10½	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
4 lb. and under 7 lb.	2 11	2 9½	2 9½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb.	2 10	2 8½	2 8½	2 7½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb.	2 9	2 7½	2 7½	2 6½	2 6½	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	2 8	2 6½	2 6½	2 5½	2 5½	2 5

SODIUM, B.P., one penny per lb. below corresponding prices for POTASSIUM, B.P. IRON AND AMMONIUM (SCALES), B.P., threepence per lb. above corresponding prices for POTASSIUM, B.P. Prices net. All packages charged extra. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to re-sell at prices below the values given. 28-lb. tins charged 2s. each.

CITRIC ACID.—Makers' price for home consumers continues nominal at 1s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers are asking about 1s. 6d. per lb. for small supplies.

CREAM OF TARTAR (B.P.).—One maker quotes 147s. per cwt., nominal, less 2½ per cent. discount, for home trade, with supplies restricted to regular consumer customers. Another maker offers small supplies at 140s. per cwt., nominal.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices range between 5s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

CREOSOTE (BEECHWOOD).—Bulk quantities, in 25-kilo demijohns, about 4s. 6d. per lb.; small quantities, up to 5s. per lb., ex store.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—The price quoted by makers is between 100s. and 104s. per oz., according to quantity.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE (B.P.).—Large quantities, from 7s. 7d. to 7s. 9d. per oz.; small quantities, up to 10s. per oz.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—Makers and dealers are quoting at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

GUAIACOL (CRYSTALS).—A fair business continues. Makers are quoting from 6s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. Liquid, from 10s. 6d. upwards, as to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Market continues steady; quantities, in 1-cwt. barboys, about 1s. 8½d. per lb.; in winchesters and bottles, about 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store, according to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Spot, in limited supply at between 40s. and 42s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Home makers' prices are as follows: **SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.**—5 cwt., 20s.; 1 cwt., 23s.; 56 lb. for 12s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d. **SODIUM CARBONATE, RECRYST.**—5 cwt., 13s. 9d.; 1 cwt., 17s.; 56 lb. for 2s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d. **ALUM (PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY).**—1 cwt., 23s.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d. **GLYCIN.**—7 lb., 13s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 14s. 6d. **POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE.**—Prices were recently advanced by sixpence per lb., as follows: 28 lb., 3s. 1d.; 14 lb., 3s. 3d.; 7 lb., 3s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., 3s. 9d. per lb.; 1-lb. bottles, 4s. 3d.; 8-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., 1s. 5d.; 1 oz., rod. each. **AMIDOL.** 1 cwt., 8s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 9d.; 28 lb., 9s. per lb., net; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 6d.; less than 3 lb., 12s. 6d. per lb., 2½ per cent. monthly account. Bulk parcels and tins free. 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. **CHLORQUINOL.**—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. **HYDROQUINONE.**—1 cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 7s. 7d.; 28 lb., 8s. 10d. per lb., net; 14 lb., 7s. 3d.; 7 lb., 7s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., 8s. per lb., less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Retail quantities: 16 oz., 8s. 6d.; 8 oz., 4s. 6d.; 4 oz., 2s. 8d. Trade prices in bottles: 1-lb. bottles, 8s. 6d. each; 8-oz. bottles, 4s. 6d. each; 4-oz. bottles, 2s. 8d. each; 1-oz. bottles, 1s. 1d. each, with retail selling prices 50 per cent. additional. **GOLD CHLORIDE.**—15-gm. tubes, 53s. per doz. **MAGNESIUM POWDER.**—11s. 9d. per lb. **PARAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLORIDE.**—9s. per lb., bottles free. **POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.**—One cwt., 1s. 3d.; 28 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 1s. 7d.; 7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s.; 16-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 8-oz. bottles, 1s. 6d. each; 4-oz. bottles, 1s. each; 1-oz. bottles, 8d. each. **PYROGALLIC ACID, CRYST.**—1 cwt. and over, 9s.; 56 lb., 9s. 3d.; 28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s.; less than 7 lb., 11s. 6d. per lb. Bulk tins free, 1-lb. tins, 4d. extra and 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. **PYROGALLIC ACID, RESUB.**—1 lb., 15s.; 8 oz., 8s. 3d.; 4 oz., 4s. 9d. each; 1 oz., 22s. per doz. **SODIUM SULPHIDE (PURE).**—7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s. per lb., bottles free. **SODIUM SULPHITE RECRYST.**—One cwt., 24s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s. 3d.; 28 lb. for 7s. **METOL.**—The prices were recently advanced by 1s. per lb., and are now: 1 cwt., 12s.; 56 lb., 12s. 3d.; 28 lb., 12s. 6d. per lb., all net; 14 lb., 13s.; 7 lb., 13s. 9d.; 3 lb., 14s. 6d.; under 3 lb., 15s. per lb., all 2½ per cent. monthly account. Bulk tins free. 1-lb. bottles sixpence per lb., extra. Retail quantities, 16 oz., 15s. 6d.; 8 oz., 8s. 6d.; 4 oz., 4s. 6d.; 1 oz., 1s. 11d. It is a condition of sale by the manufacturers that material shall not be re-sold at prices lower than manufacturers' schedules ruling on date re-sale is made.

QUININE.—Current quotations are in dollars, the price of sulphate being 57 American dollars per 100 oz., f.o.b. Java. Supplies in dealers' hands are quoted at about 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per oz.

RESORCIN.—Makers' scales of prices unchanged: Not less than 7 lb., 7s. 3d. per lb.; not less than 14 lb., 7s.; not less than 56 lb., 6s. 10d.; not less than 1 cwt., 6s. 9d. Dealers' prices for any spot material available would be about 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.

SACCHARIN.—98s. 4d. per lb., duty paid, is still the Convention price for 550 material; supplies are limited. There is no Government control on wholesale or retail prices.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices are as follows:—

In containers of

	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d. 2 7½	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 4½	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
4 lb. and under 7 lb.	2 7½	2 5	2 4½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb.	2 6½	2 5	2 4½	—	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb.	2 5½	2 4	2 3½	2 3½	2 2	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	2 4½	2 3	2 2½	2 2½	2 1	2 0½
1 cwt. and under 5 cwt.	2 3½	2 2	2 1½	2 1½	2 1	1 8½
5 cwt. and under 1 ton	1 11½	1 10	1 9½	1 9½	1 9*	1 8½
1 ton	1 11	1 9½	1 9½	1 8½	1 8½*	1 8
	1 10	1 8½	1 8½	1 7½	1 7½*	1 7

* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½d. lb. less.

Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Can be assorted with sodium salicylate. Prices are quoted subject to undertaking on part of buyer not to re-sell any quantities at prices or terms below scale current at time re-sale is made.

SALOL.—Market continues firm. Spot, about 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb., according to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers' nominal price continues at 1s. 10½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, with supplies reserved to regular consumer customers. Small supplies of foreign are now valued at between 3s. 2d. and 3s. 3d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices continue unchanged: Ex clove oil or guaiacol: five cwt., 14s. 6d. per lb.; one cwt., 14s. 7½d.; 56 lb., 14s. 9d.; less than 56 lb., 15s. carriage paid in the United Kingdom.

Crude Drugs, etc.

BUSINESS in these markets is still confined mainly to supplying the needs of the home consuming trade. Most values are firm and price changes are few.

ACONITE ROOT.—About 140s. per cwt. indicated for any material in first hands.

AGAR.—A fairly good routine demand is reported, and quotations are unchanged. Kobe No. 1, spot, about 8s. 3d. per lb.; Kobe No. 2, about 8s.; and Yokohama No. 1, about 7s. 10½d. per lb., all duty paid, ex warehouse. No offers from Japan.

ALKANET ROOT.—Stocks in first hands are now practically exhausted, and any material available would be worth at least 90s. per cwt.

ALOES.—Business is of average account and quotations are generally unchanged. Cape, spot, steady, 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt.; Zanzibar, leaves, about 90s. per cwt., ex store, if available. Curaçao, in good inquiry, with

quotations ranging between 290s. and 300s., ex store, according to quality. The last forward offers were at about 270s. per cwt., landed.

ANTIMONY.—Fully steady as quoted. English regulus, £106 to £107 per ton, ex warehouse; Continental regulus, £99 per ton, duty paid; Chinese, crude, quoted at £98 to £99 per ton, ex warehouse.

BALSAMS.—Market continues steady, with stocks remaining short. *Tolu* is now worth fully 9s. per lb. *Canada* is quoted at about 5s. 6d. per lb. *Copaiba*, Para, about 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. *Peru*, about 7s. 9d. per lb. All duty paid.

BELLADONNA.—Supplies of both root and leaves are scarce; values nominal.

BUCHU.—Little business is moving, and prices are firm at last week's quotations. Spot, new-crop, 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb., according to quality.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese quoted unchanged on a quiet market. Spot, tablets, business done at 6s. per lb., with little left; slabs, about 5s. 4d.; powder not quoted. Some American synthetic material is reported available at about 5s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. Continental synthetic powder, 5s. 3d.; tablets, 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store. English refined, quoted as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 5s. 9d.; 28 lb., 5s. 10d.; less than 28 lb., 5s. 11d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4-oz., one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 28 lb., 6s. 4d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 5d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Some Russian is reported available at about 6s., and some Chinese at about 4s. 3d. per lb., both duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—Market has been quiet, but values are maintained. Ceylon, spot, between 3s. 6d. and 5s. per lb., according to quality; Bombay seed, about 4s. 6d. per lb.; Mangalore seed, about 4s. 3d.; Aleppy greens, about 3s. 2d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Some inquiry has been received for 1940 peel but little business is reported; the value would be about 65s. per cwt., c.i.f. 1938–39 peel is now offered at about 95s. per cwt., duty paid.

CASCARILLA.—Dealers are quoting good silvery quill at about 1s. 6d. per lb.; siftings, at about 1s. 4d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—400s. per cwt. asked for good white flowers in small lots.

CLOVES.—Market quiet, values steady. Spot, Zanzibar, 8½d.; shipment, July–August, 9d. per lb., c.i.f.; Madagascar, 7½d. per lb., in bond.

COCA BUTTER.—Prime English, 1s. 1d. per lb., duty paid, ex wharf; foreign, now quoted at 1s. 1½d. per lb., duty paid, ex store London.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market firm as quoted. Fine, spot, 37s. per cwt.; medium, 34s. per cwt.; halves, afloat, 34s. 3d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

Exports of desiccated coconut during February amounted to 40,200 cwt., valued at Rs. 459,000, compared with 42,100 cwt., valued at Rs. 621,000, during the corresponding period of 1939.

COD LIVER OIL.—Finest-quality British medicinal oil nominal; Norwegian position unchanged. By a Canadian Order in Council the export from Canada of fish livers, fish oils, fish liver oils and fish visceral oils is withheld unless approved by the War-time Prices and Trade Board of the Dominion.

COLOCYNTH.—Market neglected. Fine white would be worth about 2s. per lb.; ordinary quality, about 1s. 8d. per lb.

DANDELION ROOT.—Spot material seems cleared; no quotations are available.

DERRIS ROOT.—Moderate inquiry; quotations unchanged. Root testing about 18 per cent. ether extract is valued at 8d. per lb.; root of about 4 to 5 per cent. rotenone content, if available, would be worth about 1s. 2d. per lb. No offers for shipment.

ERGOT.—The spot market for Spanish-Portuguese has become irregular, owing to recent changes in shipment prices. Spot holders' ideas vary considerably, and prices up to a maximum of 22s. 6d. per lb. have been quoted. Prices at less than half this value have, however, been indicated in other quarters. Quotations for forward shipment have again been slightly reduced, and 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., is mentioned for August–September shipment.

GINGER.—Market quiet; quotations for all descriptions unchanged. West African, about 28s. per cwt.; shipment, July–August, 23s., c.i.f., nominal. Jamaican, spot, small-medium, 50s.; bold, in barrels, 85s. per cwt., ex store. Cochinchina, unwashed, 45s. per cwt., ex store; shipment, 33s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts now quoted on spot at 85s. per cwt.; shipment, 45s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

HENBANE.—Spot, in limited supply; values nominal.

HONEY.—Continues firm. Jamaican, nominal at 90s. to 105s. per cwt. Canadian, about 100s. to 105s., ex store. All descriptions in limited supply.

HYDRASTIS.—Tested, about 23s. per lb.; untested, about 20s. per lb., spot.

IPECACUANHA.—Good-testing Matto Grosso root is firmly held for about 26s. to 28s. per lb., ex store; shipment, July–August, about 23s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Minas is in fair demand; spot, about 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb., according to test and seller; shipment, August–September, about 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. EXT. IPECAC. liq., 35s. 6d. per lb. for minimum lots of twelve winchesters.

MENTHOL.—Demand has been fairly good. Chinese, spot, about 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, according to brand; shipment, August–September, 14s. 11½d. per lb., c.i.f. Japanese, neglected; present values are around 20s. to 22s. per lb., according to seller.

MERCURY.—Continues to be quoted at £54 10s. per bottle of 34.5 kilos, ex warehouse London, without engagement and subject to confirmation.

Roura and Forgas (mercury importers), 14 Seething Lane, London, E.C.3, state: 440 bottles United States quicksilver in one consignment are all sold; 290 bottles will arrive in August, but only a few bottles are still available. 200 bottles Chinese quicksilver were shipped to London at beginning of June but have all been sold; 300 bottles were shipped to London towards middle of June and bulk of this shipment is still available. 100 bottles United States quicksilver are due to be shipped after the necessary export permit has been obtained; this parcel is still unsold. 200 bottles Chinese quicksilver will be shipped from Hong Kong and are unsold. We have stocks both at Hong Kong and New York available for shipment to England, and our director, Mr. Sanz, who is staying in New York, is endeavouring to arrange for further regular supplies of United States and Chinese quicksilver to this country. Samples of both Chinese and United States quicksilver have been analysed for us in London, the results indicating that they are of the best commercial

quality and that their purity is equal to that of both Spanish and Italian which we have supplied in the past and which are now unobtainable. Our present price is £54 10s. net per bottle, in warehouse London, without engagement on our part, and deliveries are subject to safe arrival of carrying ships.

PEPPER.—In fair demand. Lampung, in bond, spot, 2½d. per lb.; shipment, July–August, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, July–August, 3½s. per cwt., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, July–August, 3½s. per cwt., c.i.f. White Muntok, spot, duty paid, 4½d.; in bond, 4½d.; shipment, July–August, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Market quiet. Spot, slightly easier at 10½d. per lb.; new-crop, August–September shipment, sellers, 85s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Dealers are now quoting about 85s. per cwt., ex store, for spot material.

RHUBARB.—All-pinky rough-round has again been in good demand, but spot stocks are small. Ordinary-quality rough-round continues to be quoted at between 4s. 10½d. to 5s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. A parcel of Shensi, about due to arrive, is valued at about 7s. 9d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

RUBBER.—Market closed firm but quiet, with only a small business passing. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 12½d.; August, 12½d.; September, 12½d.; October–December, 12½d.; January–March, 11½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Spot, duty paid, Bulgarian, 95s. **CANARY.**—Spot, duty paid, Mazagan, 32s. 6d. to 33s.; Plate, 32s. **CARAWAY.**—Spot, duty paid, Dutch, 155s. **CORIANDER.**—Spot, Morocco, quoted at 32s. 6d. to 33s., ex wharf London, duty paid, and 31s., in bond; and at 31s. 6d., duty paid, and 30s., in bond, ex store Liverpool. **CUMIN.**—Spot, Morocco, quoted at 100s., duty paid. **DILL.**—Spot, Indian, 37s. 6d., duty free. **FENNEL.**—Spot, Indian, 55s.; Iran, 50s. to 52s. 6d., in bond. **FENUGREEK.**—Spot, Morocco, 21s., duty paid, and 19s. 6d., in bond. **MUSTARD.**—Spot, fine white, 67s. 6d. to 70s.; other qualities, 62s. 6d. to 65s.

SENEGA.—Some recent arrivals are reported for which about 3s. 6d. per lb. is being asked; shipment, July–August, firmer at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., according to seller.

SENNA.—Market firm; quotations unchanged. Best pale hand-picked Timnevelly pods quoted at 10½d. per lb., with darker grades at between 6½d. and 7½d.; f.a.q., 5½d. per lb.; leaves, about 8½d. for No. 1, 5½d. for No. 2, and 4½d. for No. 3. Hand-picked Alexandrian nominal.

SHELLAC.—Market continues steady; demand small. Spot, standard TN orange, 80s.; pure button, 105s.; fine orange 110s. to 150s. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH.—Market steady; quotations unchanged. Finest selected white ribbon, £90; No. 1, white, £82 10s.; No. 2, white, £70; No. 3, white, £55; pale leaf, £30; amber leaf, £22; red leaf, from £10 10s.; woody and hoggy, from £5. All prices are per cwt., ex store.

TURNERIC.—Spot, Madras and Rajapore finger, offered at 42s. 6d.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Supplies in first hands scarce; no prices available.

WAXES.—**BEES.**—Market continues steady. Spot, from 170s.; in bond, 155s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 155s. per cwt., c.i.f. Japanese, first three brands, spot, 120s., duty paid; 110s., in bond; shipment, 110s., c.i.f. **CARNAUBA.**—Fatty grey, 365s.; chalky grey, spot, 340s.; Primeira, spot, 465s.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

CONDITIONS continue quiet. Bay is reported firmer. Lemongrass is easy for shipment. Rosemary is firm.

ALMOND.—Business has been on a moderate scale. Spot, expressed, about 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. per lb., in cwt. lots, and up to about 4s. 3d. for smaller quantities, ex store. Genuine French bitter quoted at about 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

ANISE.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, tins in cases, firm at about 4s. 6d. per lb.; drums, about 4s. 4½d.; leads, about 4s. 6d. per lb.; no offers from China.

AVOCADO PEAR.—Between 55s. and 57s. per gall., delivered, is the present price; smaller quantities at higher prices.

BAY.—Firm on spot at 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb., ex store, as to quality.

BERGAMOT.—Spot value is nominal and prices would have to be negotiated.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Firm and unchanged. Spot, about 10s. per lb.; no shipment offers.

CASSIA.—Spot values firm; leads, about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; drums at lower figures.

CITRONELLA.—Java is quoted on spot at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.; shipment, about 1s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Ceylon, spot, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., in drums; small quantities, up to about 3s. per lb.; shipment, easy at about 1s. 6½d. per lb.

CLOVE.—In fair demand. Madagascar, about 5s. 6d. upwards per lb., in drums, if available. English distilled, firm at about 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

EUCALYPTUS.—A steady business on spot. 70 to 75 per cent. oil continues to be quoted at about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to holder; shipment prices are nominal at about 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Market firm. Bourbon and Algerian are nominal on spot and prices of good-quality oils would have to be negotiated; about 27s. 6d. per lb. has been mentioned as a possible price for both these oils.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Genuine Californian is quoted at about 12s. 6d. per lb.; genuine Florida, about 11s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON.—No change in the position of Sicilian hand-pressed, which continues nominal on spot, and for which prices would have to be negotiated. Regular-quality Californian distilled now quoted at 10s. per lb., nominal, ex wharf; shipment prices for cold-pressed are not available.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot is now valued at about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, easy at about 3s. or less per lb., c.i.f.

LIME.—Genuine West Indian continues to be quoted at about 30s. per lb., with other qualities at lower prices.

NEROLI.—Pure French oil would be worth about 80s. per oz.

ORANGE.—Market quiet. French Guinea oil is quoted at a minimum of 6s. per lb. Some Rhodesian oil is reported available at about 8s. 3d. per lb. Californian is quoted in sterling at 4s. 10d. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid, limited supplies only being available.

OTTO OF ROSE.—The value of Bulgarian is now from 60s. to 70s. per oz.

PALMAROSA.—Market firm, quotations unchanged. Spot, about 12s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment, around 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Genuine Signapore oil is firm on spot at approximately 45s. per lb. Seychelles, nominal at about the same figure, with only small supplies available. No shipment offers.

PEPPERMINT.—A good demand has been experienced for both Japanese and Chinese oils. Japanese, about 9s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, spot, in cases, 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, August–September, from Shanghai, offered at 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., in tins, subject to freight being available. American natural oil, steady at 14s. 3d., in drums, and 14s. 6d. in tins in cases, c.i.f. Spot, about 16s. per lb., ex store.

PETITGRAIN.—Continues firm and unchanged. Spot, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., nominal; no shipment offers.

ROSEMARY.—Firm. Spanish, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb., ex store, if available.

TURPENTINE (AMERICAN).—Steady; London, 54s. 9d. per cwt., tax paid in barrels, ex wharf; Liverpool, 61s., in barrels, ex store.

VETIVER.—Bourbon, spot, would be worth about 35s. per lb., and Java, about 27s. 6d. to 30s. per lb., ex store.

WORMSEED.—Market steady, quotations unchanged. Spot, around 24s. 6d. per lb., shipment, about 23s. per lb., c.i.f.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Proprietaries under N.H.I.

SIR,—The questions asked of the Stirling Insurance Committee (C. & D., July 13, p. 18; July 20, p. 38; and July 27, p. 50) as to the dispensing of proprietaries should not remain unanswered; the local Pharmaceutical Committee should seek further satisfaction for the chemist concerned. The attitude in Scotland to the dispensing of proprietaries has always been different from that adopted in England and Wales. The Clerk to the Stirling Insurance Committee stated that instructions were issued to doctors that they must not order, and to chemists that they must not supply, a proprietary preparation for which there is a B.P.C. equivalent. Scottish Insurance Committees, who make the contract, have, of course, the right to specify what they will pay for. Presumably chemists, whose relation to the Insurance Committee (like the doctors') is contractual, do not, under the above instruction, contract to supply proprietaries, and therefore cannot expect to receive payment for them. This should be a good answer to any aggrieved proprietary manufacturer. The Medical Benefit Regulations for England and Wales make it clear that (1) doctors can order any medicine; (2) if the same therapeutic effect could have been achieved more cheaply (e.g., by ordering the B.P.C. equivalent of a proprietary) then the doctor is liable to surcharge, but the chemist is always paid. On such a question of principle, why should chemists north of the border receive different treatment from their southern *compères*?

Yours faithfully,

ANGLICAN (29/7).

Price Problems

SIR,—When the Purchase Tax is applied, with its varying rates on different goods, the retailer will have at least four amounts to consider before he arrives at the proper selling price: increase in wholesale cost, proportion of additional expenses, amount of Purchase Tax, and figure for net profit before the rise in cost, the last figure having to remain constant however much the wholesale cost may be raised. Measures of this kind may be necessary under war conditions, but there is no denying they are in contradiction to normal business principles. If sales of some goods are reduced by extra taxation, expenses on sales of the remainder are increased in proportion, as it is well known that a larger turnover with the same overheads means a smaller percentage of expenses on each item sold. So that it may prove that a restriction of supplies of some goods may automatically raise the selling price of others, since it is permissible to add the proportion of increased expenses. Another problem is the variation in incidence of overhead charges, not only in different localities but sometimes in the same town or even in the same street. These are allowed to be calculated as a proportion of turnover and compared with a similar pre-war figure, but the result may be different selling prices in the same locality. Previously uniformity of selling prices was sustained fairly well by the percentage method of adding on the gross profit, but it would seem that, under the new rules, a business with a high incidence of increased expenses would find that the selling prices worked out higher than in one where the expenses remained fairly normal. Now, too, a single shopkeeper is allowed to charge a reasonable sum to expenses to cover his own salary. Will he be allowed to raise this amount in accordance with the periodical rise in the cost of living?—Yours faithfully,

E.C. (29/7).

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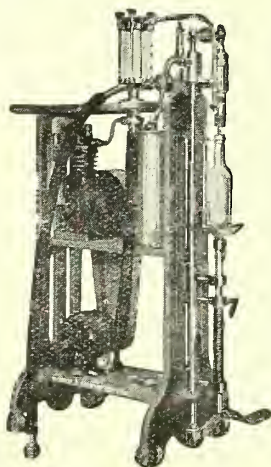
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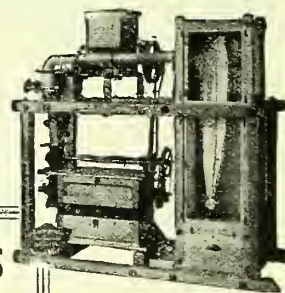
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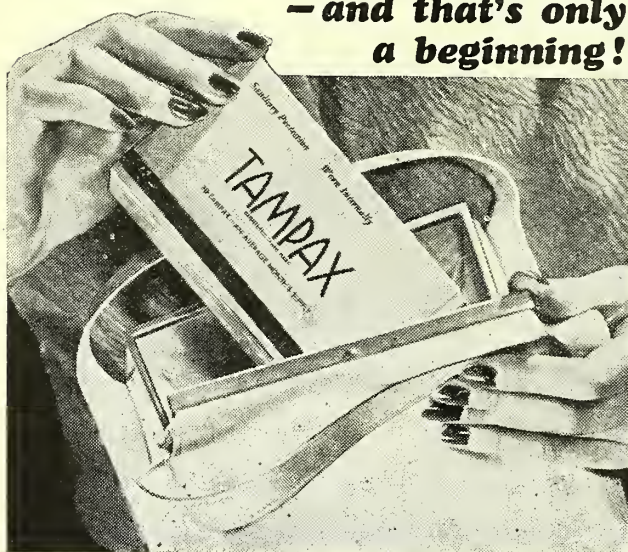
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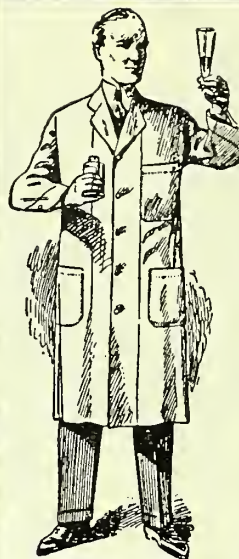
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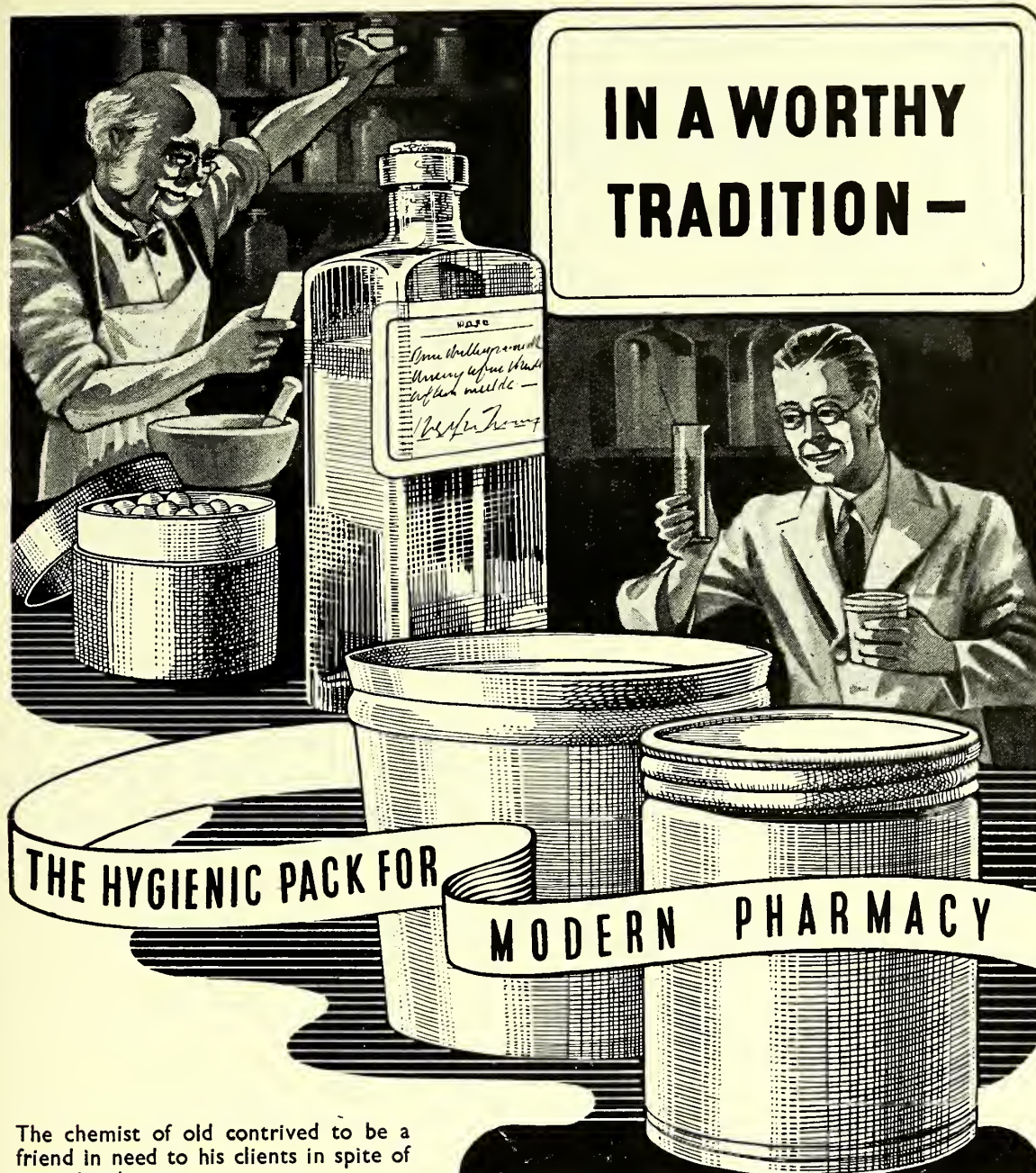
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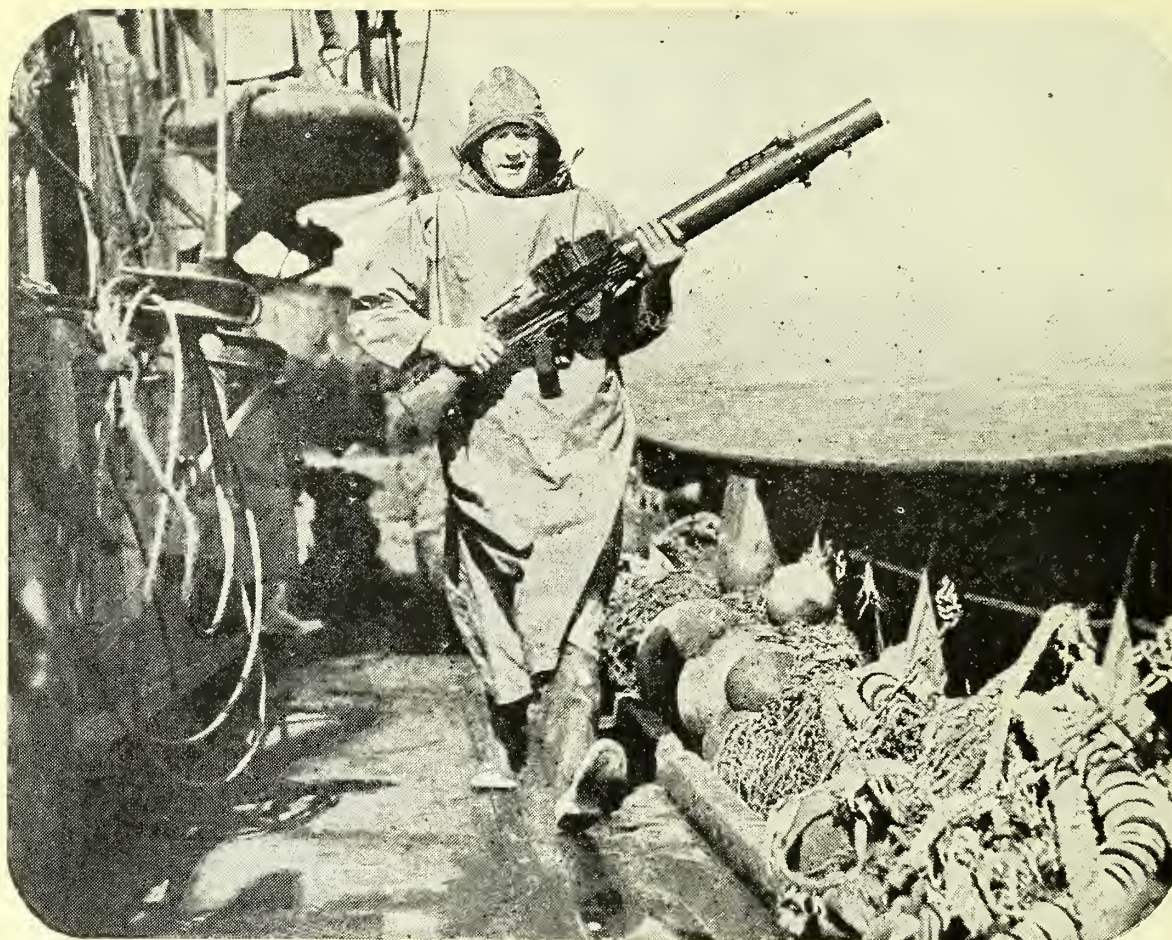
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RUBBER sponges specially fine and soft, cut circular for contraceptive purposes. Quote price per gross, send sample. 367/468, Office of this Paper.

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WANTED Rotary Tableting Machine, new or second-hand, for war medicinals—urgent. 367/469, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, second-hand Tablet Machine, single punch for smaller sizes; must be in good condition. State maker, price, and punches included. Second-hand oscillating Granulator also required. Apply 367/471, Office of this Paper.

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EXPORT

EXPORT.—Chemist SUNDRIES. Advertiser wishes to get in touch with Manufacturers and Wholesalers. Send details and prices to CDB/159, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN

RETAIL (HOME)

CHEMIST—DENTIST required to spend most of his time at Surgical Dentistry in South Wales. Hours 9 till 6.30, with half holiday Saturdays. No Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required and when at liberty. 314/1, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACY.—Qualified Assistant required; good opportunity for promotion to Manager. Apply in writing, stating age and experience, to the Staff Manager, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Limited, 113 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Endorse envelope "Qualified Pharmacist." Note:—Canvassing of members of the General Committee or Officials will disqualify.

QUALIFIED Chemist required as Branch Manager. State age, experience, when free, and salary required, to Managing Secretary, Ipswich Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., 38 Carr Street, Ipswich. Endorse envelope "Chemist."

QUALIFIED, male or female, as Cover and Director of small Limited Company in the Midlands; capable and energetic abstainer preferred; state whether single or married; interview necessary; some investment (small) necessary. Permanency; salary moderate to commence, but good prospects. 317/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED M.P.S. required as Hospital Representative, with hospital connexions, if possible. 367/470, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Assistant required by a North of England firm. Must have good knowledge of all the general working of a surgical instrument department and be well acquainted with the measurements required for, and the fitting of, surgical appliances of all kinds. Applicants should state age, details of experience, and wage required. 367/467, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male), exempt military service, required immediately by Chemist in Inland Reception Area, South Midlands. Must be well experienced in the manufacture of Galenicals, etc., Dispensing, and front counter. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary required. Applications not answered within four days respectfully declined. 316/1, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted. Apply first by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required. R. H. Baker, Chemist, Marlborough, Wilts.

WANTED North London. Qualified Chemist (male), one used to N.H.I. dispensing; good salesman and window dresser. Apply, stating experience, age and salary required, photo if possible, to 317/9, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

EASTERN and HOME COUNTIES AND LONDON.—Experienced Representatives wanted, preferably possessing a car, to call on Chemists with well-known nationally advertised lines. Good salary and commission. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Please state age, experience and full details, which will be treated in strict confidence to 367/462, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Invoice Clerk required by Yorkshire house of Manufacturing Chemists. Must be thoroughly experienced and accurate in invoicing drugs, packed goods, etc. Give full particulars of experience, age, salary required, etc. CDB/158, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk required for London Wholesale Druggists. Write, stating experience, etc., 365/381, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of high-grade Cotton Wool and Surgical Dressings require first-class Representatives throughout the United Kingdom having live connexions with retail chemists, etc. Remuneration, part expenses and commission. Exceptional opportunities for the right men. Salaried position considered later. CDB/160, Office of this Paper.

SALES Representative required for disposal of general requirements to veterinary profession in South and South-west counties. Previous experience in this connexion preferred. Apply 367/466, Office of this Paper.

STOCK-KEEPER, over military age, required at once for wholesale firm of Druggists and Toilet Sundries. Experience similar business essential. Good wages to right applicant, who should have sound knowledge of the trade in proprietary articles. Apply 317/2, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Maker and Sugar Coater wanted, for London Wholesale Druggists. 365/382, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETAIL (HOME)

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper, Hall Certificate, requires post with Doctor(s) in Surrey or safe area; 15 years' experience. 317/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (34), 10 years West End, etc. Full or part-time, anywhere, married, accommodation optional. 3 Greenhill Road, Harrow.

TO Whom It May Concern.—Managership wanted by Pharmacist, aged 31. Fully experienced for that position. State particulars and salary offered. Free to commence August 12. 314/4, Office of this Paper.

WOMAN Book-keeper Dispenser (Apothecaries Hall), 20 years' experience, up to date, seeks post with Doctor, Chemist, or Institution, North, West, or near. Robertson, 14 Haydon Close, N.W.9.

WHOLESALE

LONDON Representative (50), with large Patent Medicine Connexion, open for engagement or agencies. 315/1, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 12 years' experience calling on chemists, wholesale and retail; excellent connexions. Age 36. Exempt from military service. Desires post. P.C.B., 344/15, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS

OVERALLS.—Pharmacists requiring new attire should write for new list showing latest styles and our unique offer. Free for a postcard. Ernest Draper & Co., Dept "T," "All-British" Works, Northampton.

WANTED PERSONAL WEIGHERS (1d. in Slot), Avery or other good makes. Also CASH REGISTERS, National or Remington preferred. Cash on sight fair price certain. Write, phone NATIONAL 0674, or call A.B.M., Ltd., 78 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on July 31 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.2. Among the matters dealt with were the following:

Education Committee.—The report of the special meeting held on Monday, July 29, was presented by the chairman, Mr. P. F. Rowsell. The Committee approved draft revised examination regulations for submission to the Council and recommended unanimously that the proposal that candidates may enter for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination before apprenticeship if they have completed the course of study for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination should be deleted from the draft revised regulations. The Committee recommended that the appended "Statement by the Council" upon the revision of the examination regulations be adopted, and that it be circulated to the Press and to institutions approved for providing instruction for the Society's examinations. The Committee approved draft revised by-laws and recommended that they be read a first time at the Council meeting on July 31.

Purchase Tax.—The Council approved a draft memorandum prepared by a committee representing various pharmaceutical organisations to be circulated to Members of Parliament proposing that the following articles be exempted from the Purchase Tax: Drugs, medicines, surgical dressings, surgical, dental and dissecting instruments, medical, dental and surgical appliances.

Letter from the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees.—A letter from the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees asking for representation of the Association on the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee was considered. It was resolved "That in the absence of any information as to the number of employees represented by the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees, the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee are unable to recommend representation of this Association on the Committee."

Co-operation with the Navy.—It was reported that the Admiralty had expressed its agreement with the arrangements suggested at the meeting of the Committee on April 8, 1940, with the exception of the position of pharmacists who had entered the Navy as members of the R.N.V.R. Such pharmacists might be considered for service as sick berth attendants under which they undertook dispensing duties. Their transfer to a post as a civilian naval pharmacist, or their release to civil life could not be considered.

Co-operation with the Air Force.—It was reported that the Air Ministry had expressed their agreement with the arrangements suggested at the meeting of the Committee on April 9, 1940, with the exception of pharmacists who entered the Air Force as members of the Volunteer Reserve and who transferred to the medical branch. They were unable to grant the rank of sergeant-dispenser to such pharmacists. It was resolved that the chairman be authorised to make further representations.

Co-operation with the Army.—It was reported that the War Office had expressed agreement with the arrangements suggested at the meeting of the Committee on April 9, 1940. It had also been agreed that the pay of a sergeant-dispenser should be at the full rate of 8s. 3d. per day and that there should be no reduction during the training period.

Pharmacists in Militarised Hospitals.—It was reported that the War Office were not prepared to depart from the principle that pharmacists in the R.A.M.C. who were sergeant-dispensers should be employed in militarised hospitals in that rank. It was left to Mr. Skinner and the secretary to consider the question of the hardship involved to the pharmacists in large London and other hospitals should they be militarised.

Pay of Women Pharmacists.—It was reported that a conference between representatives of the V.A.D. and the War Office had been held at which the War Office had stated that they were not prepared to increase rates of service pay of certain specialists and would if necessary recruit its specialist women *personnel* as civilians at civilian rates. There was therefore no prospect at present of increasing the pay of women pharmacists recruited through the V.A.D.

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